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Hispanic Births in Massachusetts

Volume 1: Facts and Figures



Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation
Massachusetts Department of Public Health



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HISPANIC BIRTHS IN MASSACHUSETTS

VOLUME 1: FACTS AND FIGURES

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Preface

I am pleased to introduce Hispanic Births in Massachusetts, Volumes 1 and 2. Hispanic Births in Massachusetts graphically and numerically demonstrates the magnitude of maternal and infant health needs of Massachusetts' growing Hispanic community. From July 1986 through December 1987, Hispanic births in Massachusetts constituted the second largest group of minority births in the Commonwealth after black births. If present migration and fertility trends continue, the number of Hispanic births may surpass the number of black births in the future.

Hispanic Births in Massachusetts provides essential information, in an easily understandable format, for assessing health needs, planning and targeting programs, and advocating for Massachusetts' growing Hispanic community. To address some of the issues raised in these volumes, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health will be establishing a Latino Health Council comprised of Hispanic public health professionals and community leaders from throughout the Commonwealth. The council will work closely with the Department to develop a Latino health agenda and offer us guidance and support in carrying it out.

Hispanic Births in Massachusetts was prepared by the Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation within the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. This report is based upon information collected on Massachusetts birth certificates. In June 1986, the Registry of Vital Records and Statistics implemented a revised birth certificate, which includes the detailed questions on both race and ethnicity and enables the identification of Hispanic mothers and infants employed in this report.

Special thanks are due to Ruth Lederman, who prepared this report, as well as to Maria Aguiar, Hortensia Amaro, Doralba Munoz, Ralph Rivera, and Sue Tenorio, who generously provided deeply appreciated consultation in the development of the report.



Deborah Prothrow-Stith, M.D.
Commissioner

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Technical Notes

Volume 1 is organized to meet a variety of needs. Chapter One is a brief overview highlighting the essential information and comparing Massachusetts Hispanic births with U.S. averages. Chapter Two is devoted to graphic comparisons among Hispanics: Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Cubans and others in Massachusetts. The accompanying text explains the charts and graphs and indicates where more detailed information can be found in Chapter Three. Chapter Three is for program planners and policy makers. These tables provide the detailed information for the graphs in Chapter Two as well as a few additional analytic variables of interest. Detailed reference tables are provided for Hispanics and other race/ethnic groups.

Volume 2 contains detailed city-specific data for the ten Massachusetts communities with the most Hispanic births. These tables follow the format used in Volume 1, Chapter 3, so that city-specific information can be compared with statewide data. Data for particular Hispanic subgroups are omitted for cities where the number of births are too small to be informative.

The unit of analysis for these volumes is births. If a woman had more than one birth during the study period each birth is counted separately.

The percentages reported on all charts, graphs, and tables are based on the number of known responses for a particular variable, unless the number of unknown is specifically reported. Also, the number of births may vary from table to table depending on the number of unknown responses.

When a race/ethnic category for a variable contains less than five births, the number and the corresponding percentage are not reported because of confidentiality and statistical concerns about the lack of stability of estimates based on small numbers of observations.

The Hispanic group "Other" is a combination of mothers who did not report any of the designated Hispanic subgroups. In Volume 2, "Other Hispanic" may include other subgroups which had less than five births in a city.

The variable "Source of Prenatal Care Payment" is divided into three categories in this report. The "Public" category refers to prenatal care payment by Medicaid, Medicare, Healthy Start, Workers' Compensation or other government programs. The "Private" category refers to prenatal care payment by Blue Cross, commercial insurers, or a Health Maintenance Organization. The third category is for prenatal care payment by self pay or free care.

Erratum, page 1, Figure 1:

"1950" should read "1980"; "1980" should read "1988".

CHAPTER ONE:
OVERVIEW



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HISPANICS: A LARGE and GROWING COMMUNITY

National Trends

Hispanics number 19.4 million people and constitute 8.1% of the United States population.⁵

The Hispanic population in the United States grew substantially between 1950 and 1980, from 4.0 million people and 2.7% of the population in 1950 to 14.6 million people and 6.4% of the population in 1980.⁹ {See Figure 1.}

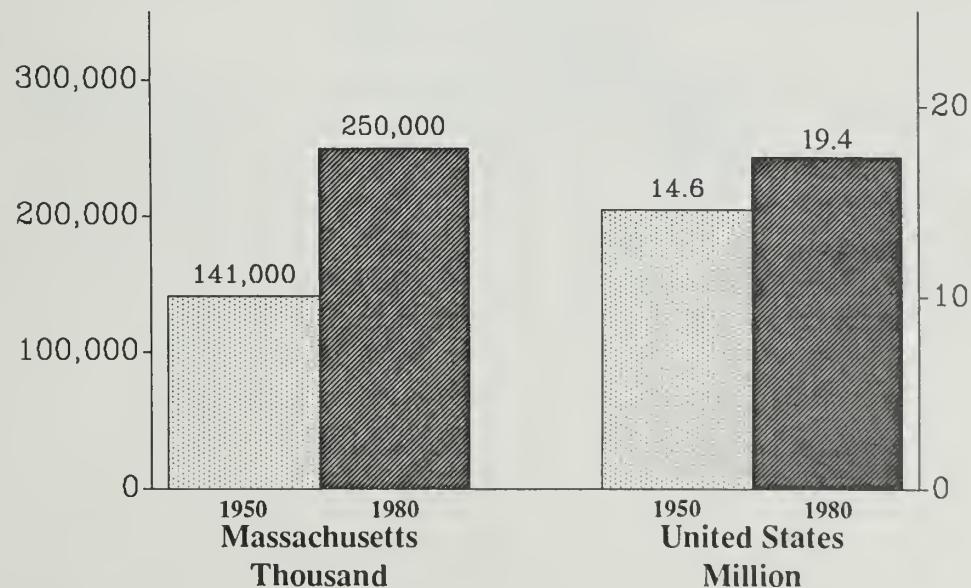
Demographic experts predict that the Hispanic population will continue to grow, and will constitute over 20% of the United States population in 2025.²³ If these predictions come true, Hispanics will constitute the single largest minority group in the United States by the early years of the 21st century.

Hispanics are concentrated in four states nationally: California (33.9% of Hispanic population in the United States), Texas (21.3%), New York (10.9%), and Florida (10.9%).⁵

8.1% of United States population in 1988-20.2% in 2025

Figure 1.

Hispanic Population: Massachusetts and United States 1950 and 1980



4% of Massachusetts population in 1988

Massachusetts Trends

While almost three out of four Hispanics live in four states, the Hispanic community in Massachusetts is also large and growing. In 1980, approximately 141,000 Hispanics lived in Massachusetts.³ Between 1980 and 1988, the Bureau of the Census estimates that the Hispanic community in Massachusetts grew by 75%, to approximately 250,000 people. (See Figure 1.)

Hispanic infants of today represent the future of the Hispanic community in Massachusetts. The numbers of Hispanic infants, the demographic characteristics of their mothers, the birth characteristics of infants, and the medical care utilization patterns during pregnancy and delivery constitute crucial markers of the:

- growth of the Massachusetts Hispanic community;
- health status of the Hispanic community;
- and access to health care of the Hispanic community.

About This Publication

Hispanic Births in Massachusetts, Volume 1: Facts and Figures and Volume 2: City Data Book present new information--never available before--on maternal and infant characteristics as well as access to health care issues facing Hispanics in Massachusetts.

Volume 1 contains three chapters. Chapter One is this Overview, which highlights key points of Hispanic birth data. Chapter Two presents data available from the birth certificate using charts and graphs with accompanying explanatory text. Chapter Three provides statewide numeric data to supplement the charts in Chapter Two. Volume 2 expands on Volume 1, Chapter Three, by presenting the same tables for the ten largest Hispanic communities rather than for the state as a whole.

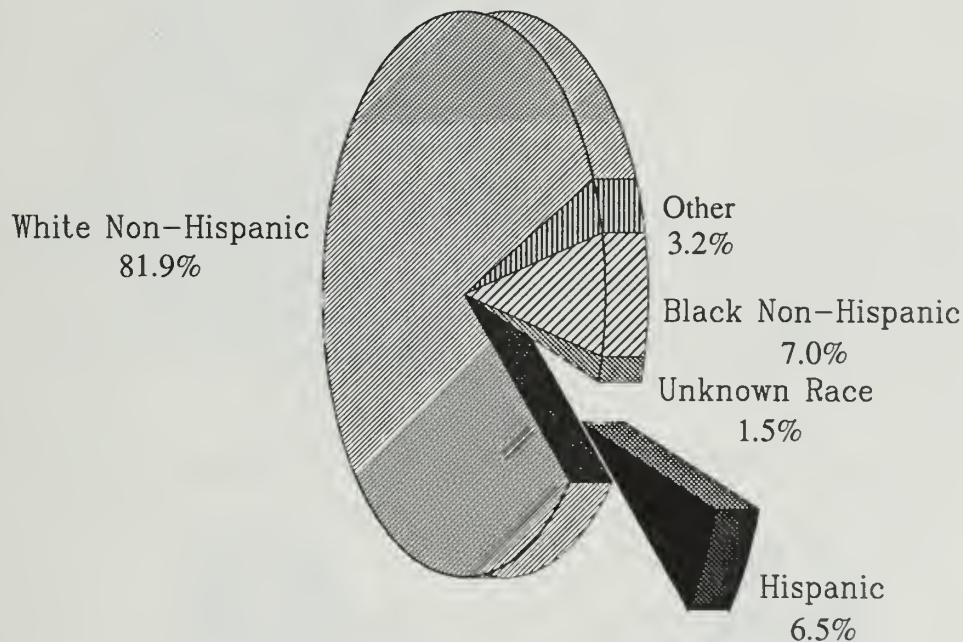
Evidence of a Growing Minority Group

From July 1986 through December 1987, 8,145 infants were born to Hispanic mothers in Massachusetts. These 8,145 Hispanic births constituted 6.5% of total Massachusetts births during this period. Hispanic births constitute the second largest minority group among Massachusetts births, almost equal to the number of Black non-Hispanic births, 8,724 (7.0%).

{See Figure 2}

Hispanic births--6.5% of all Massachusetts births

Figure 2.
Massachusetts Births



Diversity of National Origins

*Hispanic mothers--born in
50 different countries*

Hispanic mothers who gave birth in Massachusetts from July 1986 through December 1987 were born in many countries throughout the world, including: the continental United States, Puerto Rico, Mexico, 11 South American countries, 7 Central American countries, 8 Caribbean countries, and 22 other countries scattered throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa.

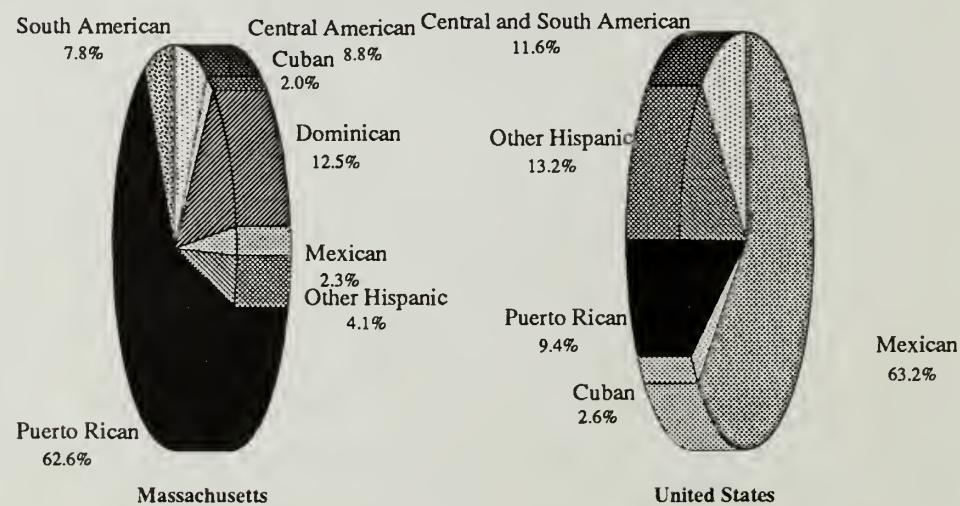
The self-identified national origins of Hispanic mothers in Massachusetts are diverse:

- mothers of 62.6% of infants identified themselves as Puerto Rican;
- 12.5% as Dominican;
- 8.8% as from Central American countries;
- 7.8% as from South American countries;
- and 2.3% as Mexican, 2.0% as Cuban, and 4.1% as other Hispanic origins.

{See Figure 3.}

The pattern of national origins among Hispanic mothers in Massachusetts differs from the pattern of national origins among Hispanic mothers throughout the United States. In the United States as a whole, Hispanic mothers are overwhelmingly of Mexican origin (63.2%), followed by Central and South Americans (11.6%), and then by Puerto Ricans (9.4%).¹⁷

Figure 3.
Births to Hispanic Mothers by Ethnicity

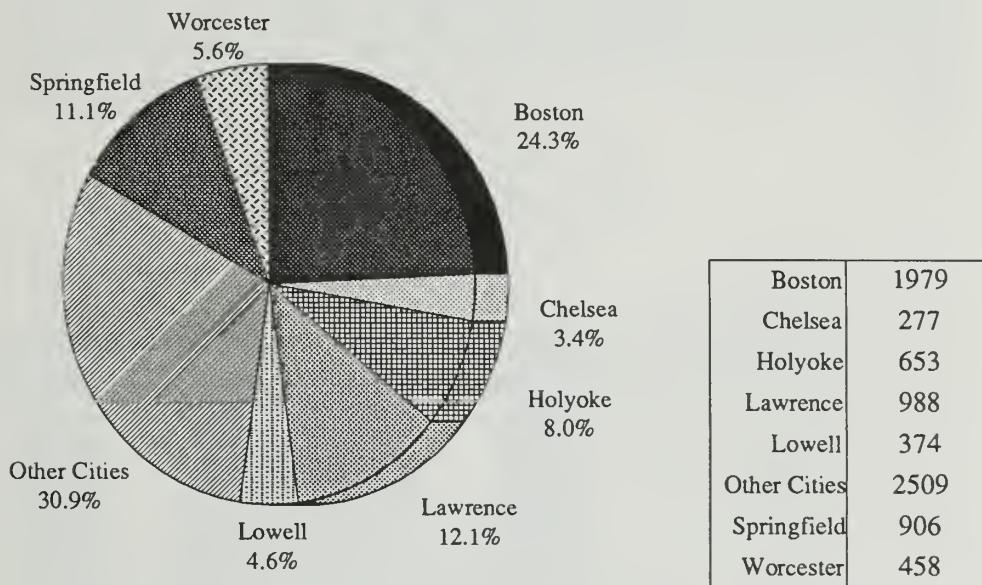


Diversity of Cities of Birth

Seven out of every ten Hispanic births in Massachusetts were concentrated among residents of 7 cities: Boston (24.3%), Lawrence (12.1%), Springfield (11.1%), Holyoke (8.0%), Worcester (5.6%), Lowell (4.6%), and Chelsea (3.4%). {See Figure 4.}

Hispanic births--70% in only 7 cities

Figure 4.
Hispanic Births in Massachusetts



In Holyoke, Lawrence, and Chelsea, about 4 out of every 10 births from July 1986 through December 1987 were to Hispanic mothers.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HISPANIC MOTHERS IN MASSACHUSETTS: AGE, EDUCATION, and MARITAL STATUS

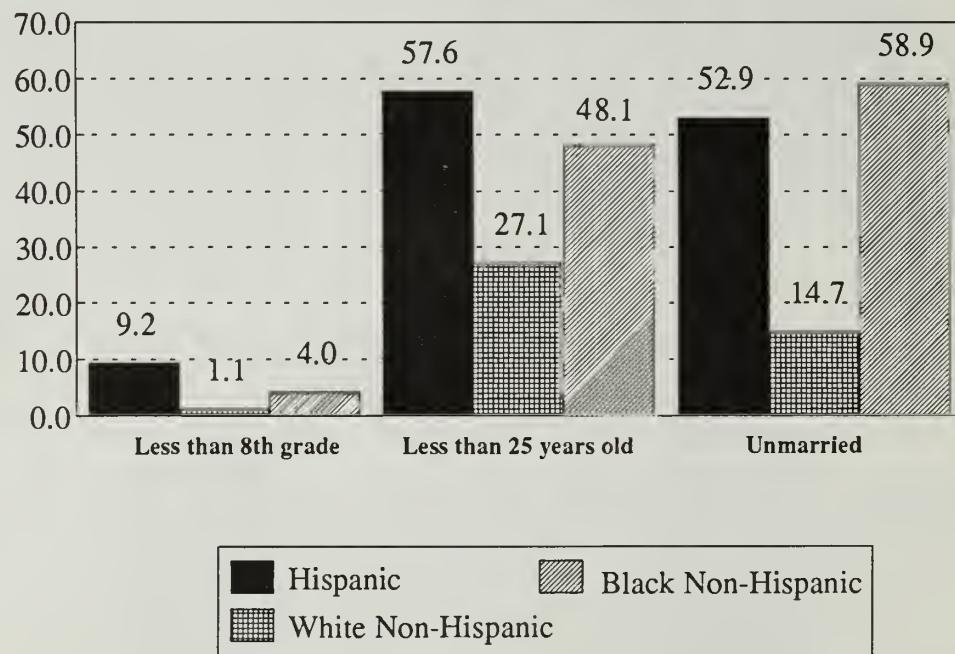
Differences between Hispanic Mothers and Other Massachusetts Mothers

Hispanic mothers--57.6% under age 25

Hispanic mothers are more likely to be young, less educated, and unmarried than white non-Hispanic mothers. For example, 57.6% of Hispanic mothers are under age 25 compared to 27.1% of white non-Hispanic mothers, and 48.1% of black non-Hispanic mothers. {See Figure 5.}

Marked variation in maternal age, education, and marital status exists within the Hispanic community according to national origin. In particular, Puerto Rican mothers are much younger (27.8% under age 20) than both Dominican (10.2% under age 20) and Central American mothers (12.1% under age 20).

Figure 5.
Maternal Characteristics



Massachusetts' pattern of wide variation in maternal age within the Hispanic community according to national origin is similar to patterns throughout the United States.^{17, 24-28}

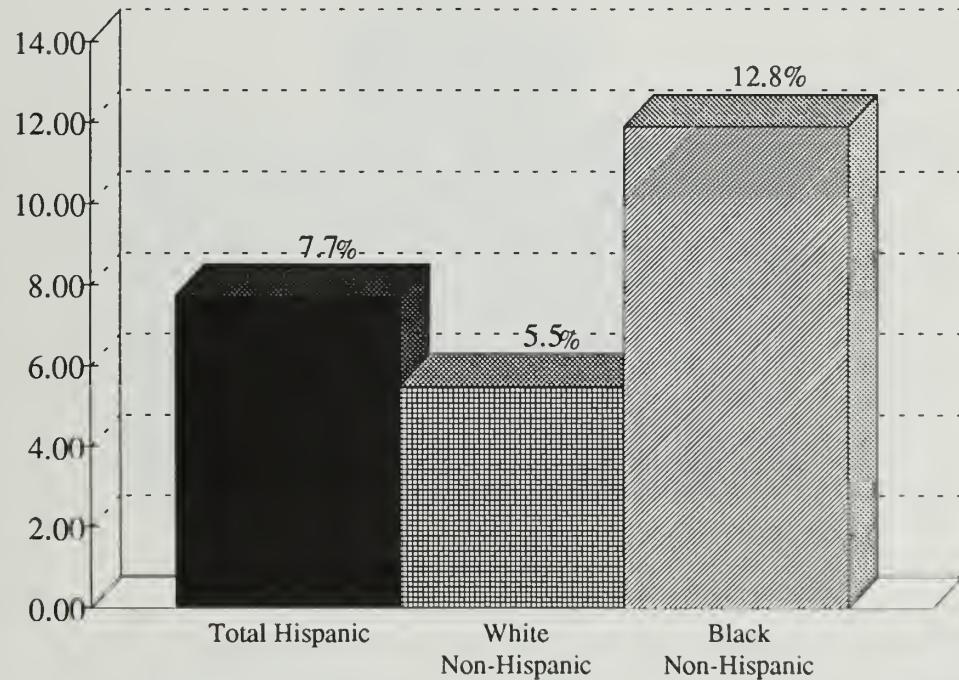
CHARACTERISTICS OF HISPANIC BIRTHS IN MASSACHUSETTS: BIRTHWEIGHT

The proportion of Hispanic infants born at low birthweight is greater than white non-Hispanic infants: 7.7% of Hispanic infants are low birthweight compared to 5.5% of white non-Hispanic infants and 12.8% of black non-Hispanic infants. *{See Figure 6.}*

Hispanic infants--7.7% born with low birthweight

As with maternal characteristics, birthweight varies between Hispanics and non-Hispanics and within the Hispanic community. More Puerto Rican infants are born at low birthweight (8.5%) compared to infants born to other Hispanic mothers.

Figure 6.
Low Birthweight Births



Massachusetts' patterns of birthweight distribution for Hispanic infants are similar to patterns throughout the United States.^{17,20,24-28,30} The Massachusetts birthweight differences between infants of mainland-born mothers and infants of island-born mothers are also consistent with national patterns.^{7,29}

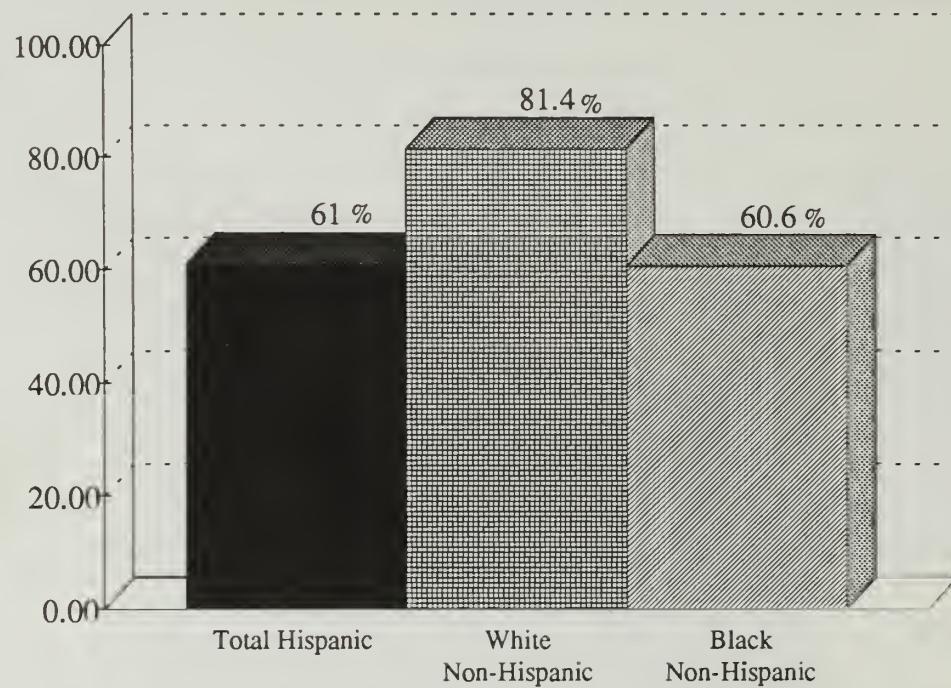
MEDICAL CARE UTILIZATION OF HISPANIC MOTHERS DURING PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY: ADEQUACY OF PRENATAL CARE

Hispanic mothers--61.0% receive adequate prenatal care

Adequacy of prenatal care is an objective indicator of prenatal care utilization, based upon a combination of the number of prenatal care visits and the trimester in which those visits began. Hispanic mothers in Massachusetts have less adequate prenatal care utilization during pregnancy than white non-Hispanic mothers. The mothers of only 61.0% of Hispanic infants received adequate prenatal care during pregnancy, compared to mothers of 81.4% of white non-Hispanic infants and 60.6% of black non-Hispanic infants.

{See Figure 7.}

Figure 7.
Adequacy of Prenatal Care



Adequacy of prenatal care varies little with the national origin of Hispanic mothers: all major Hispanic groups receive low levels of adequate prenatal care, compared to white non-Hispanic mothers.

Massachusetts' patterns of adequacy of prenatal care utilization for Hispanic mothers, especially for Puerto Ricans, are similar to patterns throughout the United States.¹⁷

DATA COLLECTION

All of the information on Massachusetts births contained in this report is based upon data from the Massachusetts certificate of live birth. In June 1986, a new birth certificate was implemented which includes a new question asking for the ancestry, as well as place of birth and race of both parents.

In this publication, the term 'Hispanic' is used to identify people who characterize their ancestry as Puerto Rican, Central American, South American, or other Spanish speaking countries. Hispanic is meant to be interchangeable with the term 'Latino'.

CHAPTER TWO:
FACTS AND FIGURES

Demographic Characteristics

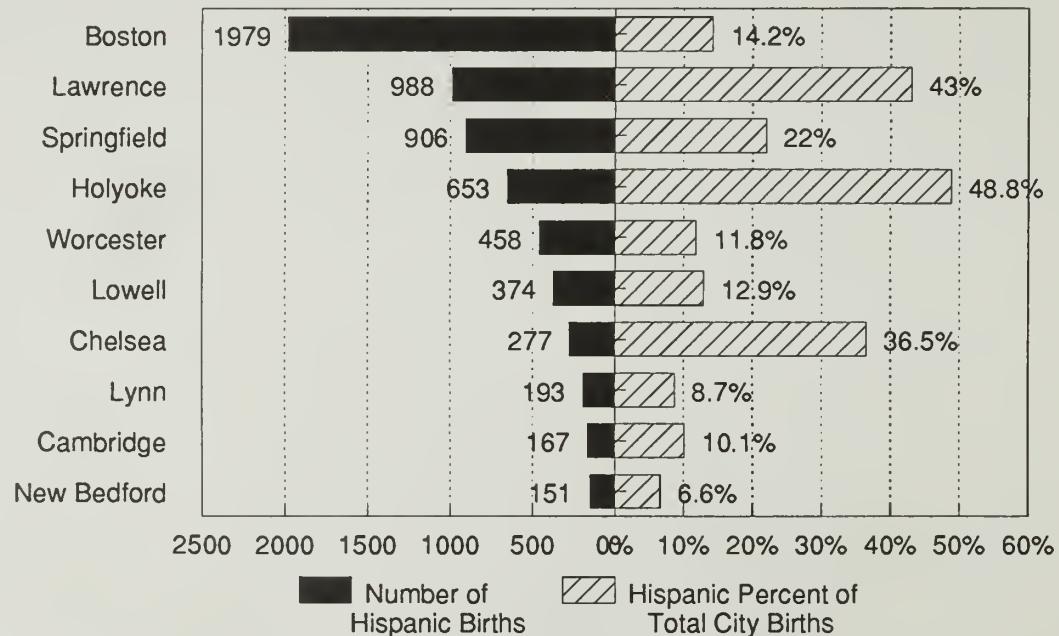
What cities have the greatest proportion of Hispanic births?

Cities of Residence

Although Boston had the most Hispanic births (1,979), only 14.2% of all births to Boston residents were to Hispanic women. In comparison, in Holyoke, 48.8% of all resident births were to Hispanic women. In Lawrence, 43.0% of all resident births were to Hispanic women. Although only 277 Hispanic births occurred to women living in Chelsea, this represented 36.5% of all births to Chelsea residents.

Figure 1.

Number and Percent of Hispanic Births in Selected Cities



Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

In what hospitals do Hispanic births occur?

Brigham & Women's Hospital, the largest maternity hospital in Boston and in the Commonwealth, had the most Hispanic births during the study period (1,333). Baystate Medical Center in Springfield had the next most Hispanic births (1,238), followed by Lawrence General Hospital (715), Boston City Hospital (450), Providence Hospital in Holyoke (443), and Lowell General Hospital (360). See Chapter 3, Table 3 for more detailed information on the distribution of Hispanic births among Massachusetts hospitals.

Birth Hospitals

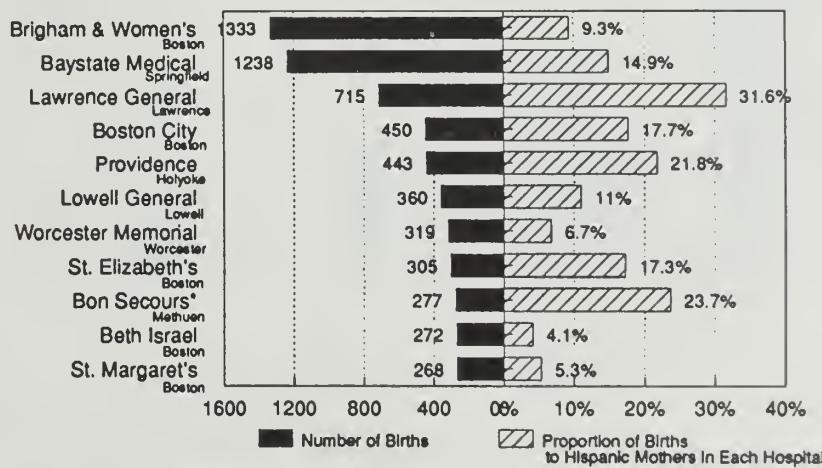
What hospitals have the greatest proportion of Hispanic births?

Lawrence General Hospital had the greatest proportion of Hispanic births: 31.6% of infants born at Lawrence General Hospital were Hispanic. Brigham & Women's Hospital had the largest number of Hispanic births, yet only 9.3% of the infants born at Brigham & Women's were Hispanic.

Seventy-three percent of all Hispanic births occurred in the eleven hospitals displayed.

Figure 2.

**Number and Percent of Hispanic Births
for Selected Hospitals**



* Now known as Holy Family Hospital and Medical Center
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

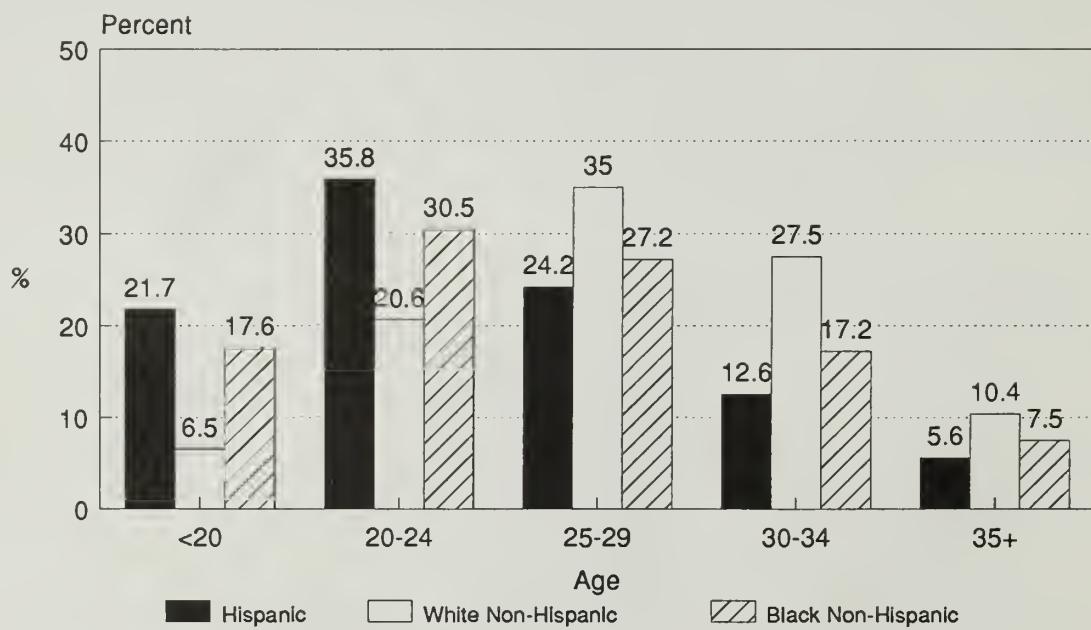
At what age do Hispanic women give birth?

Age

Teenagers who give birth, especially in their earlier teens, are at higher risk for complications of delivery than women 20-35 years old. 21.7% of Hispanic mothers were under age 20 compared to 6.5% of white non-Hispanic mothers. 35.8% of births to Hispanic women occurred in the 20-24 year old group compared to 20.6% of white non-Hispanic mothers. Almost three fifths (57.5%) of Hispanic mothers were under age 25, compared to about one-quarter (27.1%) of white non-Hispanic mothers. See Chapter 3, Table 4 for a complete age distribution by race and ethnicity.

Figure 3.

**Births by Maternal Age
for Three Race/Ethnic Groups**



Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

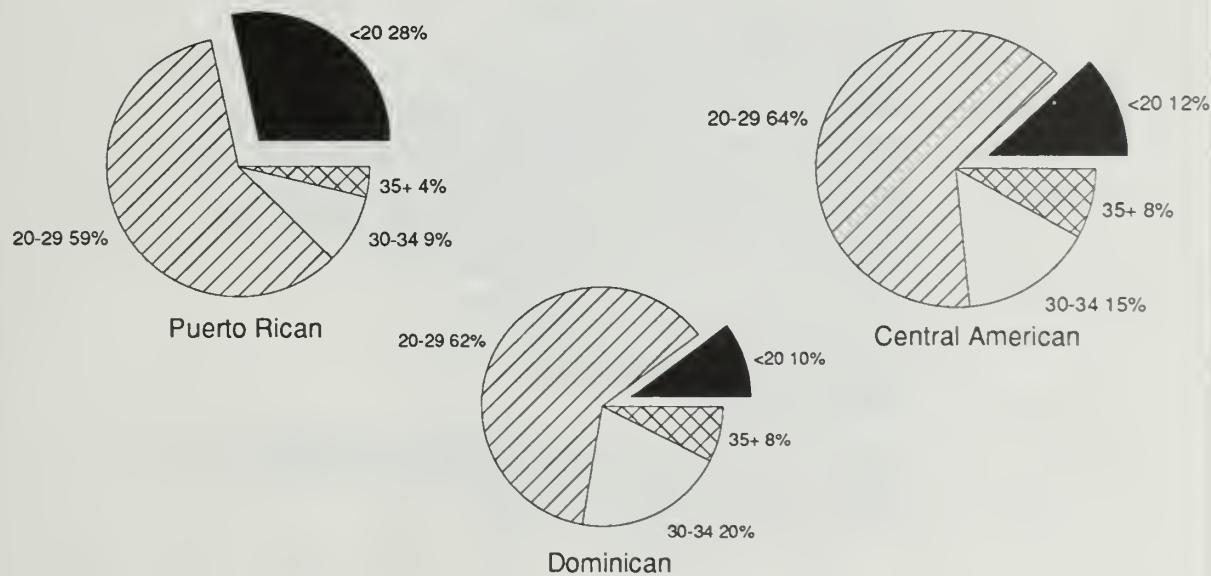
Does mother's age differ among Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and Central Americans?

Puerto Rican mothers tended to be younger than Dominicans and Central Americans: 27.8% of Puerto Rican mothers were less than 20 years old, compared to 10.3% of Dominicans and 12.1% of Central Americans. 7.5% of Dominicans and 8.1% of Central Americans are 35 years or older, compared to 3.8% of Puerto Ricans.

Maternal Age and National Origin

Figure 4.

Maternal Age Distribution for Three Hispanic Subgroups



Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

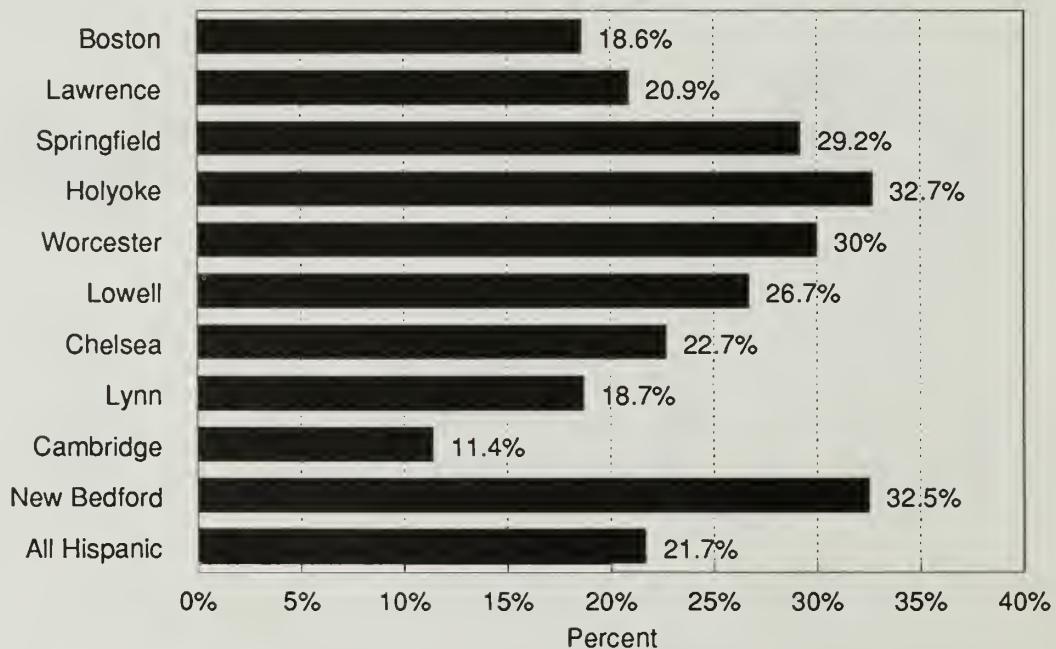
Does the proportion of Hispanic births differ by city throughout Massachusetts?

Teen Births

The proportion of Hispanic births to teen mothers varied enormously in cities across Massachusetts, from 11% to 33%. In Holyoke (32.7%), New Bedford (32.5%), Worcester (30.0%), and Springfield (29.2%) almost one third of all Hispanic births were to teenagers. In contrast, in Cambridge 11.4% of all Hispanic births were to teenage mothers. See the city-specific tables in Volume 2 for a complete description of maternal age in each city.

Figure 5.

Hispanic Teen Births as a Percent of All Hispanic Births in Selected Cities



Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

What proportion of Hispanic mothers are not married?

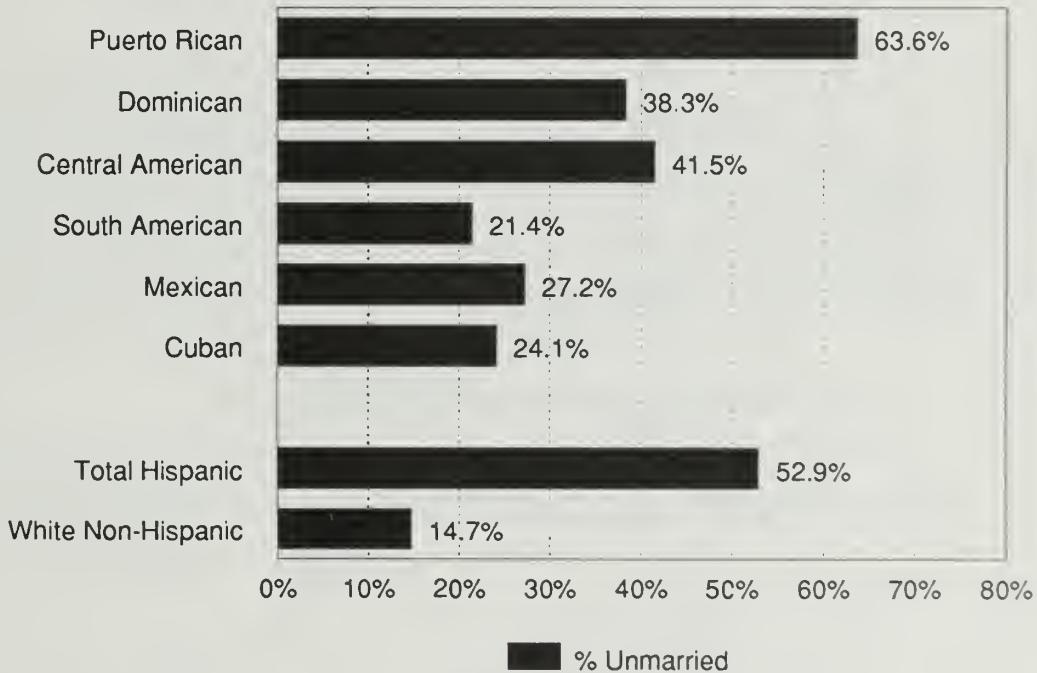
Hispanic women are less likely to be married when they give birth than white non-Hispanic women. 52.9% of all Hispanic mothers were unmarried compared to 14.7% of white non-Hispanic mothers.

Marital Status

Puerto Ricans had the highest proportion of unmarried mothers, 63.6%. In comparison, 38.3% of Dominican mothers and 41.5% of Central American mothers were not married. Fewer than one out of every three South American (21.4%), Mexican (27.2%), and Cuban (24.1%) mothers were unmarried when they gave birth. See Chapter 3, Table 5 for a complete description of marital status by race and ethnicity.

Figure 6.

Marital Status of Hispanic Mothers



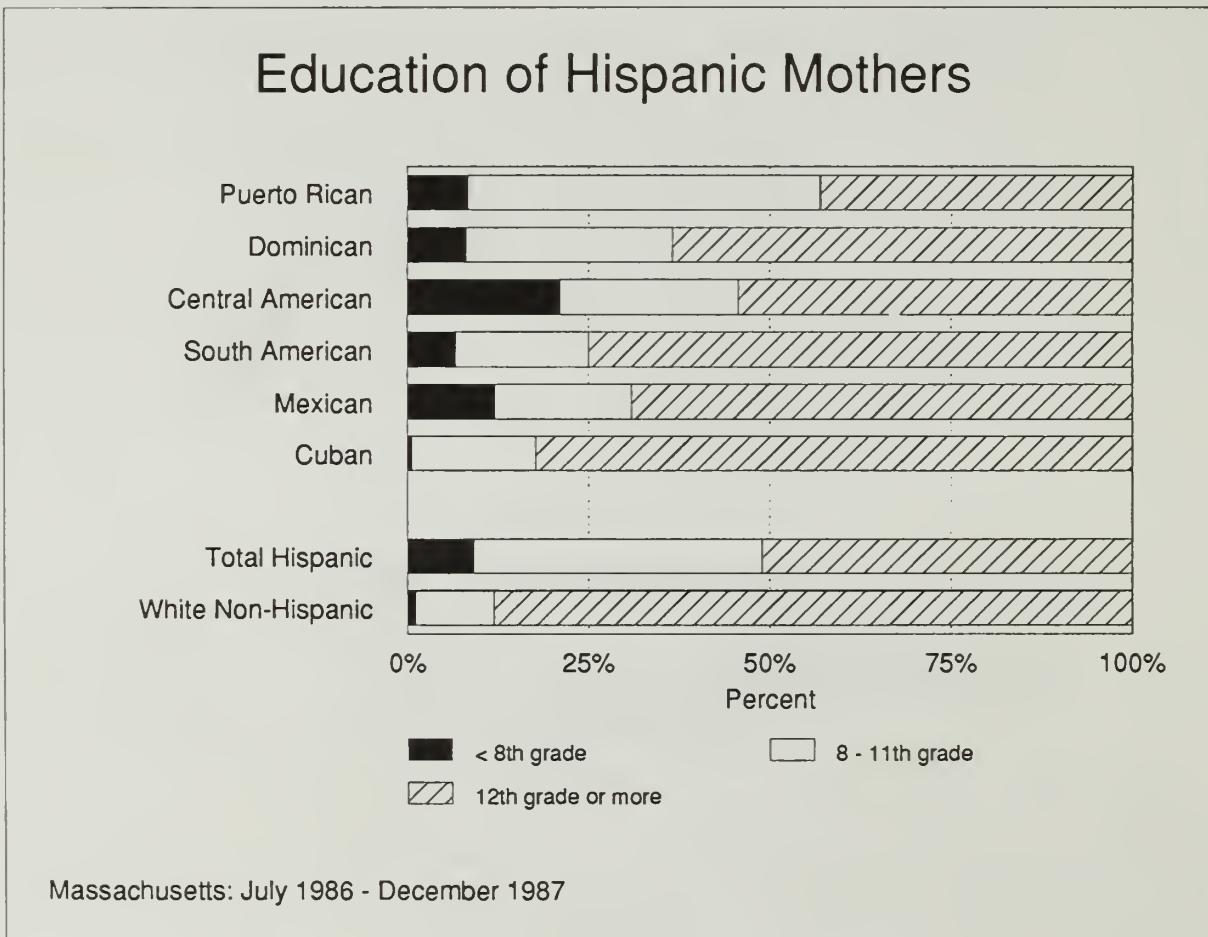
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

*How much education do Hispanic mothers have?***Education**

Hispanic mothers in Massachusetts have less education than white non-Hispanic women. Almost four times more Hispanic mothers did not graduate from high school than white non-Hispanic mothers (48.9 vs. 11.9%).

Educational levels also differed among Hispanic mothers of different national origins: 82.3% of Cuban mothers had at least a 12th grade education, compared to 43.0% of Puerto Ricans, 63.4% of Dominicans and 69.1% of Mexicans. See Chapter 3, Table 6 for a complete description of education by race and ethnicity.

Figure 7.



What proportion of Hispanic mothers are non-USA mainland born?

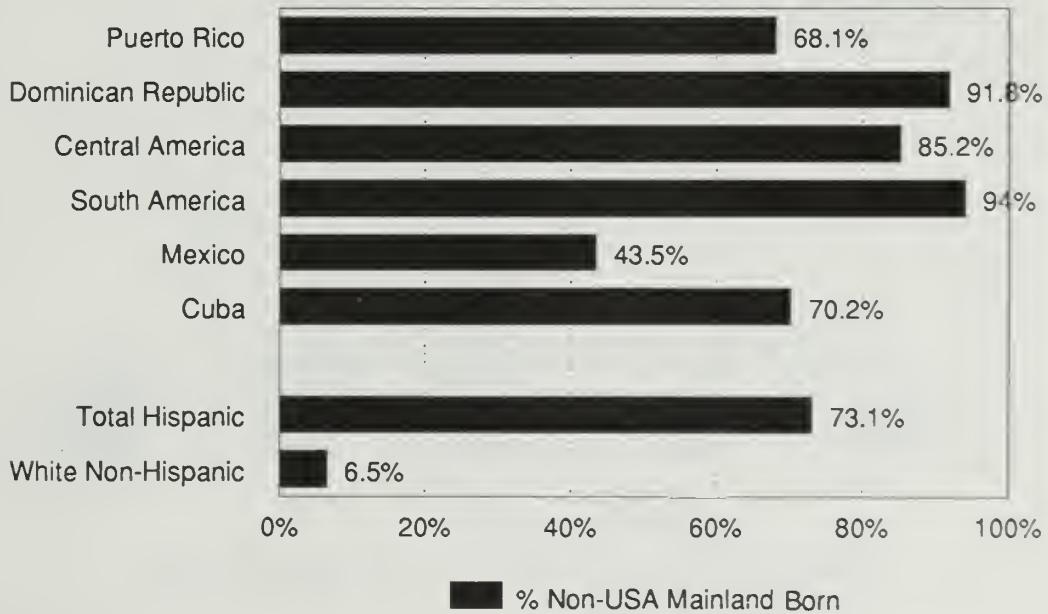
Women born in other countries may have different health practices than women born in the continental United States. In addition, language and cultural barriers may influence their participation in the health care system. 73.1% of all Hispanic mothers reported their birth place as somewhere other than the continental United States, compared to 6.5% of white non-Hispanic mothers.

Mother's Place of Birth

91.8% of Dominican mothers and 94.0% of South American mothers were non-USA mainland born. Slightly more than two-thirds (68.1%) of Puerto Rican mothers were non-USA mainland born. In comparison, only 43.5% of Mexican mothers were non-USA mainland born. See Chapter 3, Tables 1 and 7 for a complete description of place of birth for Hispanic mothers.

Figure 8.

Place of Birth of Non-United States Mainland Born Hispanic Mothers



Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

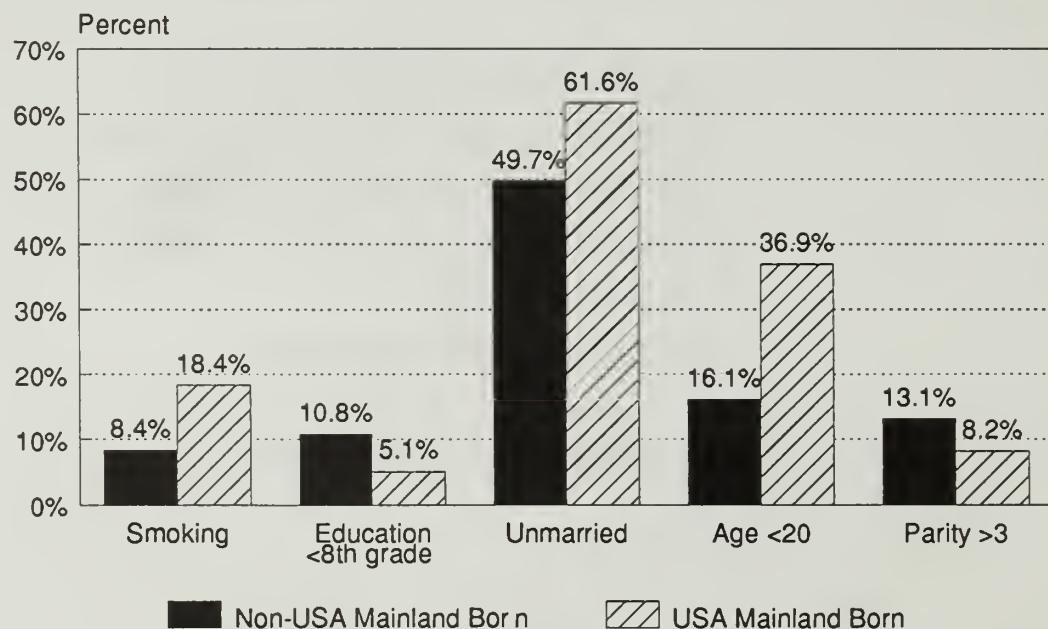
How do Hispanic mothers born outside of the mainland USA differ from mainland born mothers?

***Mother's Place of Birth
and Mother's Characteristics***

Smoking, low educational attainment, not being married, age less than 20 years, and high parity (total number of live births) are considered potential risk factors for adverse birth outcomes. Compared to mainland born Hispanic mothers, non-USA mainland born Hispanic mothers had lower levels of risk for smoking (8.4% vs. 18.4% smoked), marital status (49.7% vs. 61.6% unmarried), and age (16.1% vs. 36.9% under age 20). Mainland born Hispanic mothers had lower levels of risk for education and parity. See Chapter 3, Table 8 for a description of these and other important risk factors by place of birth.

Figure 9.

**Selected Characteristics of Hispanic
Mothers: Mainland vs. Non-Mainland Born**



Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

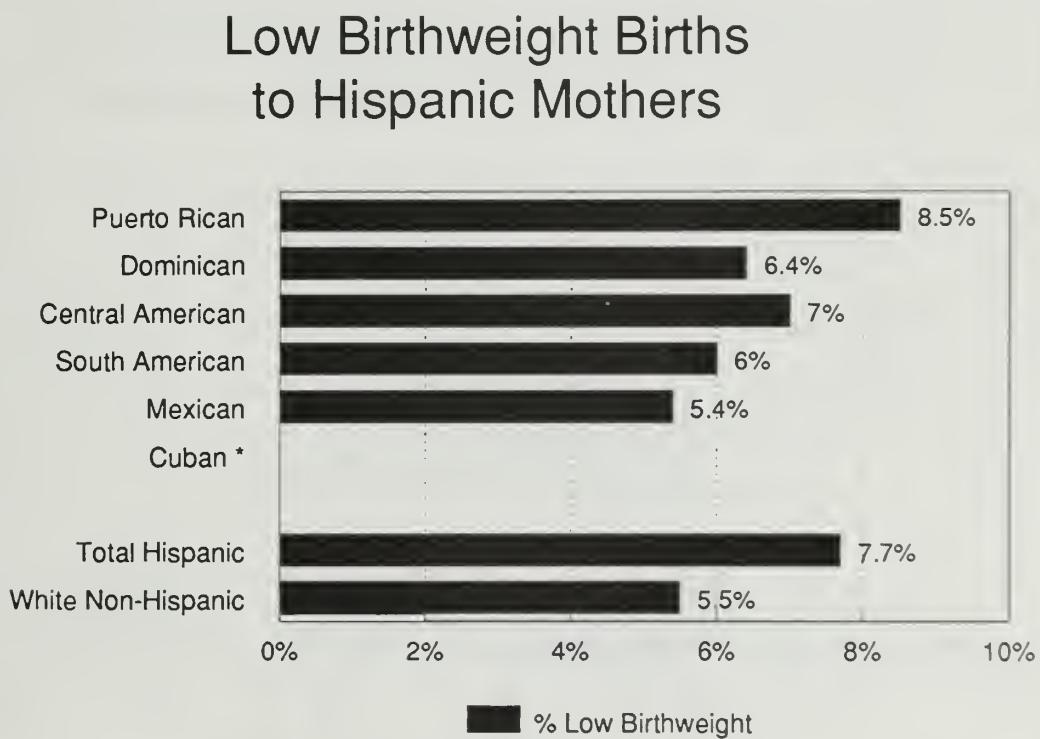
Birth Characteristics

What proportion of Hispanic births are low birthweight?

An infant born weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) is considered low birthweight and possibly at risk for survival. 7.7% of all Hispanic births are low birthweight births, compared to 5.5% of all white non-Hispanic births. Low birthweight births range from a high of 8.5% among Puerto Rican mothers to 5.4% among Mexican mothers. See Chapter 3, Table 5 for a complete description of low birthweight by race and ethnicity.

Low Birthweight

Figure 10.



*Less than five births.

Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

What proportion of Hispanic births occur before the 37th week of gestation?

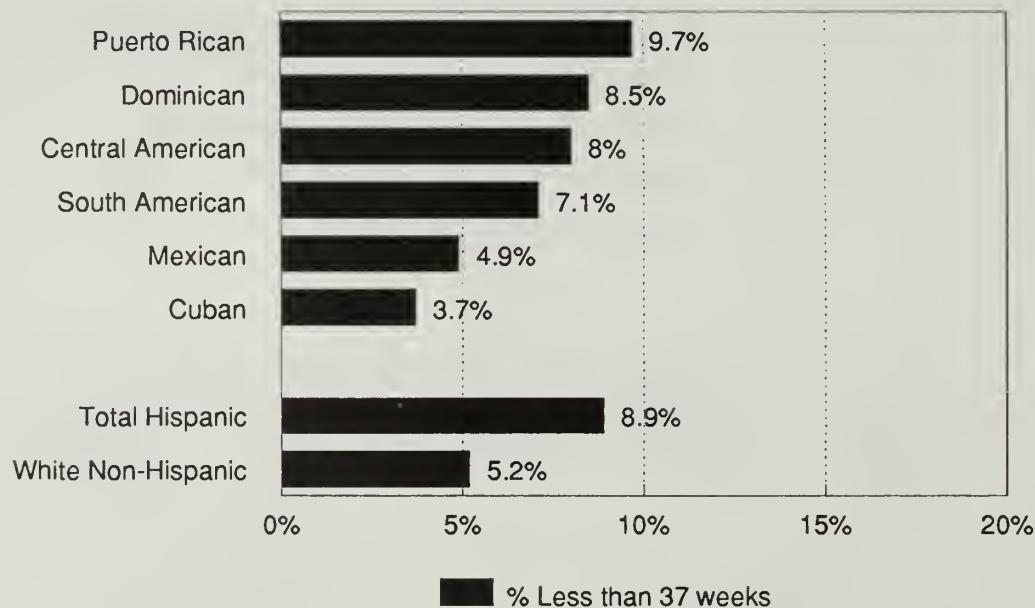
Gestational Age

Infants born before the 37th week of gestation are at greater risk for illness and death than full term infants. Of all Hispanic births, 8.9% were born before the 37th week compared to 5.2% of white non-Hispanic births.

Puerto Rican mothers had a higher proportion of early births, 9.7%, than other Hispanic subgroups. Gestation less than 37 weeks occurred in 8.5% of Dominican births, 8.0% of Central American births, and 7.1% of South American births. See Chapter 3, Table 5 for a complete description of gestational age by race and ethnicity.

Figure 11.

Gestational Age Less Than 37 Weeks for Infants Born to Hispanic Mothers



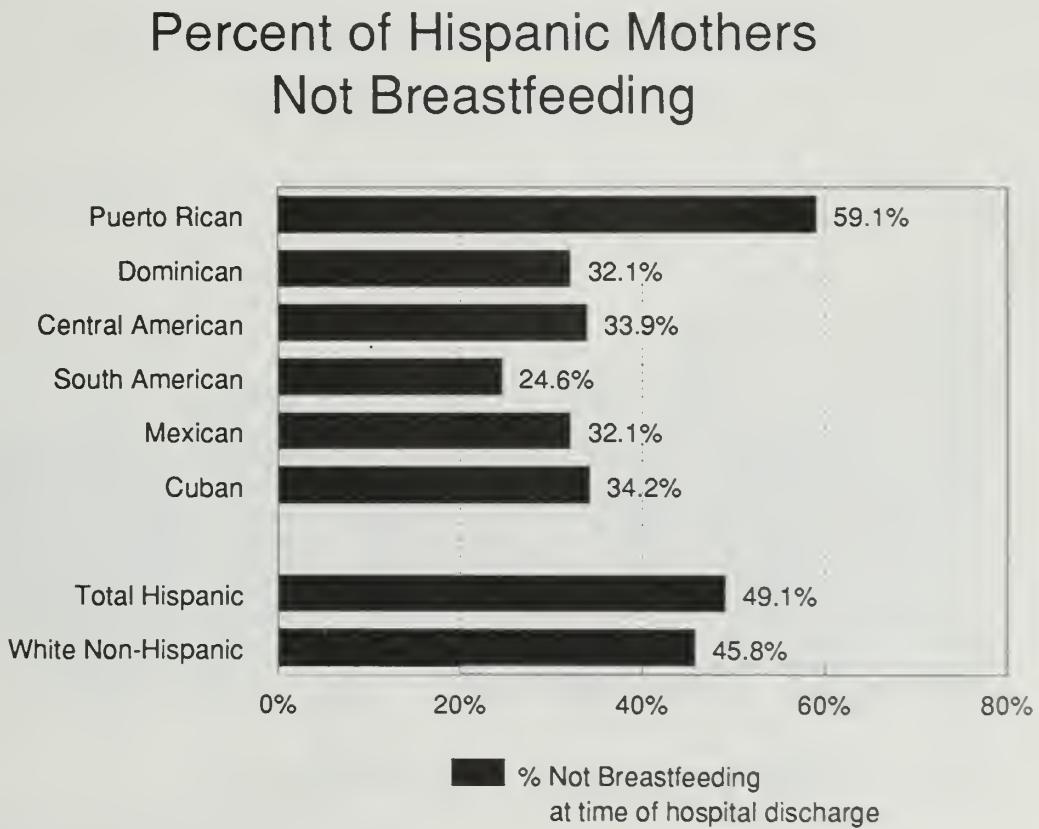
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

What proportion of Hispanic mothers do not report breastfeeding at the time of hospital discharge?

Breastfeeding confers maternal immunities to new born infants. Before leaving the hospital, a new mother is asked if she is breastfeeding. Among Hispanic mothers, 49.1% reported not breastfeeding compared to 45.8% of white non-Hispanic mothers. South American mothers reported not breastfeeding 24.6% of the time, compared to Puerto Rican mothers, 59.1%. See Chapter 3, Table 5 for a complete description of breastfeeding by race and ethnicity.

Breastfeeding

Figure 12.



Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

Medical Care Utilization

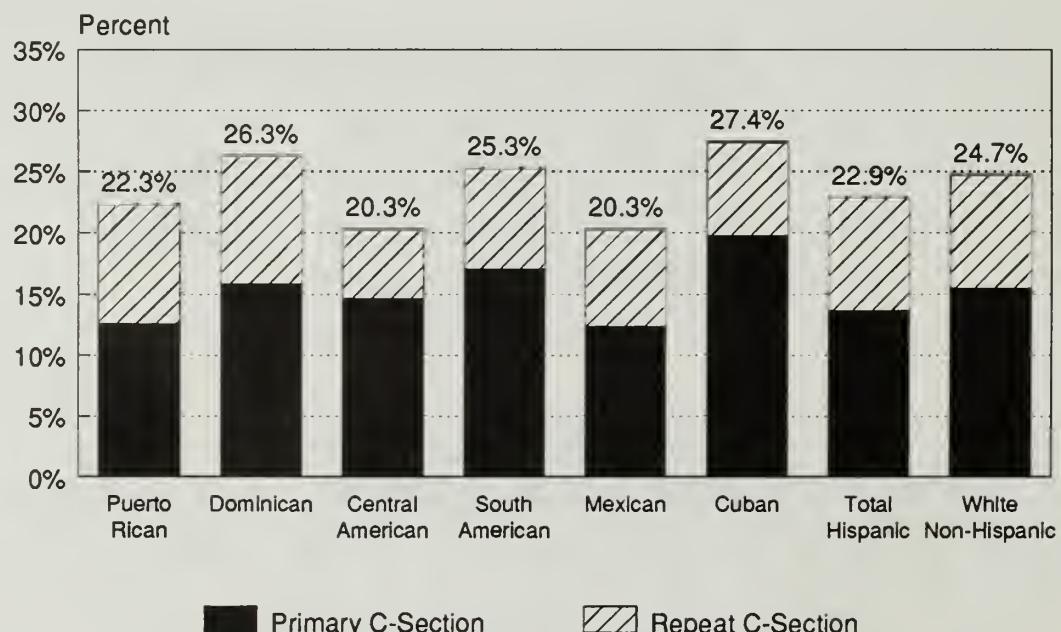
What proportion of Hispanic infants are delivered by caesarean section?

Caesarean Sections

22.9% of Hispanic births were caesarean section deliveries. The percent of caesarean section deliveries did not differ substantially between Hispanic and white non-Hispanic mothers (22.9% vs. 24.7%). Within Hispanic subgroups, Cuban mothers had the most primary caesarean deliveries, 19.8%, compared to Puerto Rican and Mexican mothers who had about 12% primary caesarean deliveries. See Chapter 3, Table 9 for a complete description of all types of deliveries by race and ethnicity.

Figure 13.

Caesarean Section Deliveries for Hispanic Mothers



Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

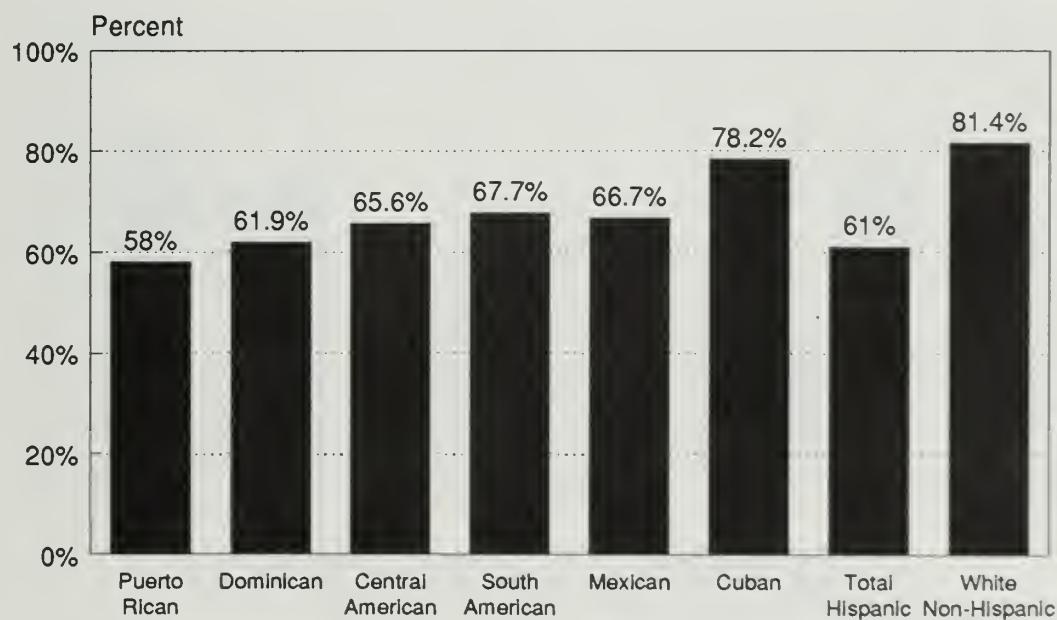
What proportion of Hispanic mothers receive adequate levels of prenatal care?

Adequacy of prenatal care is an objective measure of prenatal care utilization based on a combination of the number of prenatal care visits and the trimester in which visits begin. 61.0% of Hispanic mothers had adequate prenatal care. In comparison, 81.4% of white non-Hispanic mothers received adequate care. Among Hispanic subgroups, between 58% and 78% of mothers received adequate prenatal care. See Chapter 3, Table 10 for a complete description of all levels of adequate care by race and ethnicity.

Prenatal Care Utilization

Figure 14.

Adequacy* of Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity



*Based on births where adequacy is known
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

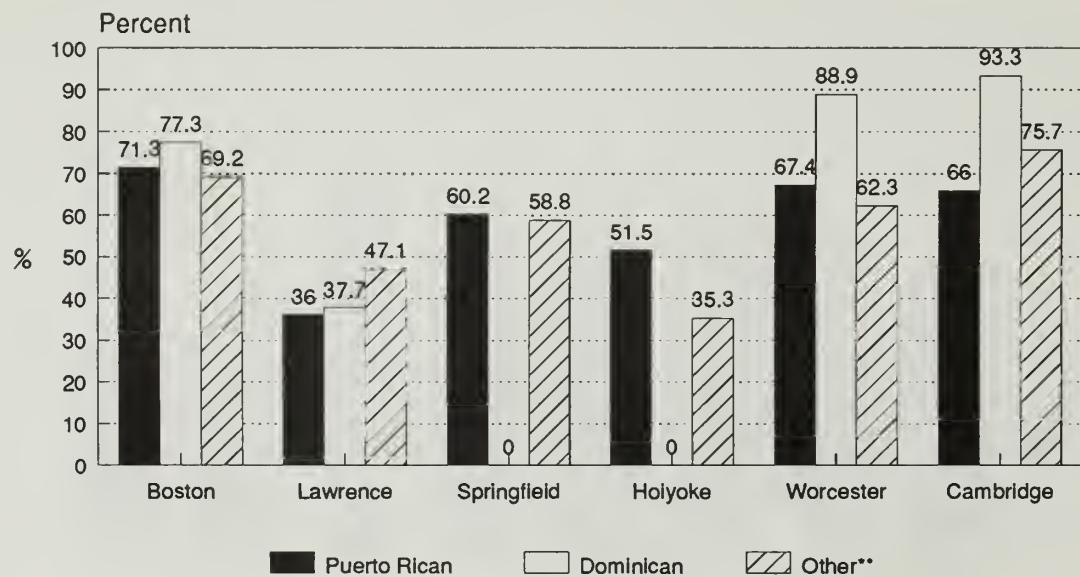
Does adequacy of prenatal care for subgroups of Hispanic mothers differ by city throughout Massachusetts?

Prenatal Care Utilization in Different Cities

Adequacy of prenatal care differed for Hispanic mothers in each city. In Boston, 71.3% of Puerto Rican mothers had adequate care, compared to 36.0% in Lawrence, and 60.0% in Springfield. 37.7% of the Dominican mothers in Lawrence had adequate care, compared to 88.9% of Dominican mothers in Worcester and 93.3% in Cambridge. In Springfield and Holyoke there were not enough Dominican mothers for this comparison. See the city-specific tables in Volume 2 for a complete description of adequacy of prenatal care in each city.

Figure 15.

Adequacy* of Prenatal Care for Hispanic Mothers in Selected Cities



*Based on births where adequacy is known

**Central American, South American, Mexican, Cuban, other Hispanic Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

Who pays for prenatal care?

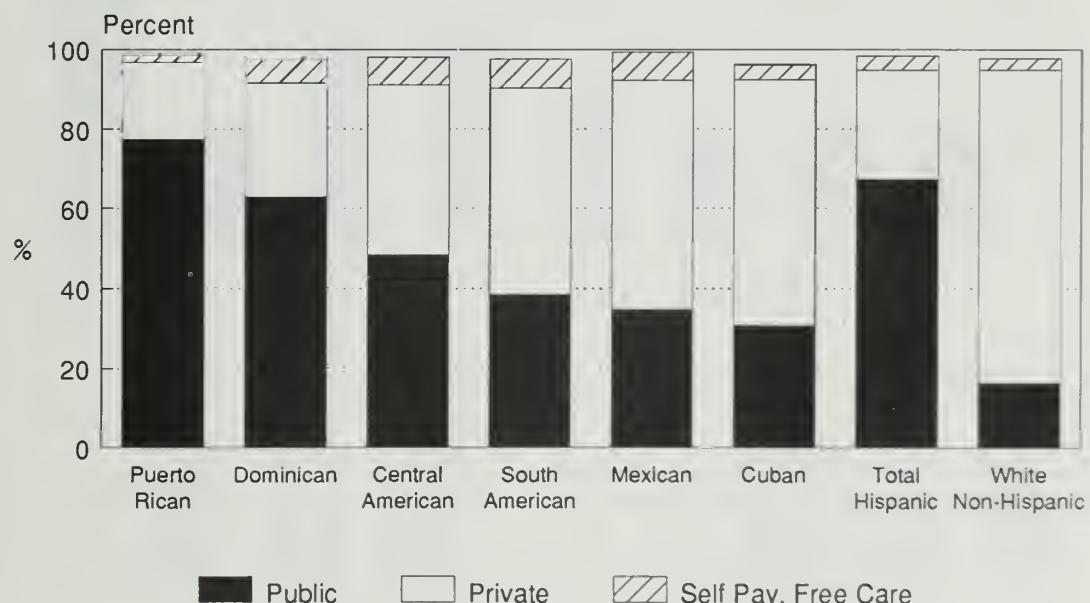
Payment for prenatal care derives from many different sources, which can be grouped into two major categories: publically financed care and privately financed care. 67.1% of Hispanic mothers had publicly financed prenatal care compared to 16.2% of white non-Hispanic mothers.

Payment for Prenatal Care

Within the Hispanic community, large differences exist in the source of payment for prenatal care. 61.8% of Cuban mothers and 57.7% of Mexican mothers paid for prenatal care privately, compared to 19.3% of Puerto Rican mothers. See Chapter 3, Table 11 for a complete description of all sources of prenatal care payment by race and ethnicity.

Figure 16.

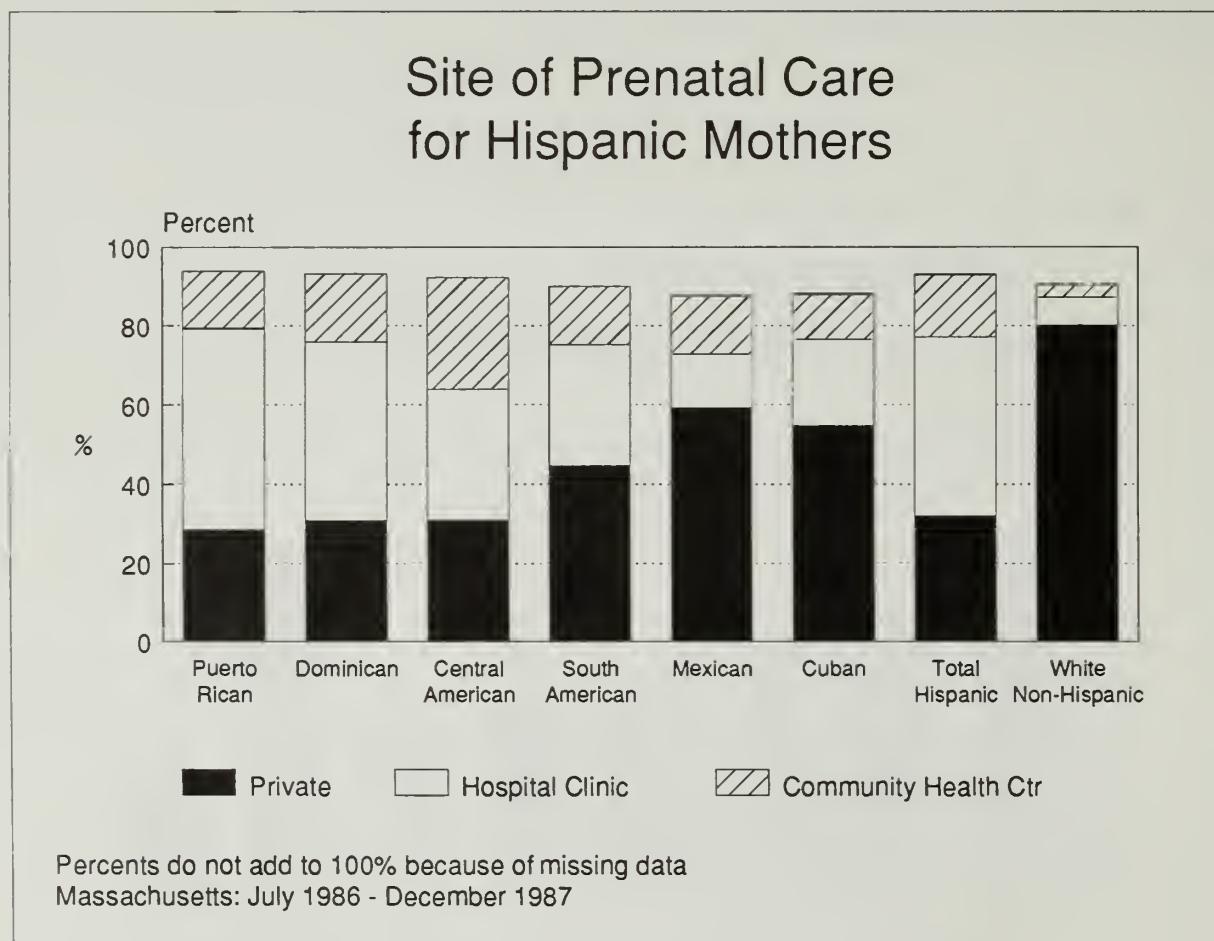
Source of Payment for Prenatal Care For Hispanic Mothers



Percents do not add to 100% because of missing data
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

*Where do Hispanic mothers receive their prenatal care?***Site of Prenatal Care**

The three sites of prenatal care most often used by Hispanic mothers were hospital clinics (45.0%), private physician offices (32.1%), and community health centers (15.9%). Hospital clinics were used most often by Puerto Rican mothers (51.0%). Community health centers were used most often by Central American mothers (28.3%). See Chapter 3, Table 12 for a complete description of all sites of prenatal care by race and ethnicity.

Figure 17.

Does the proportion of mothers who receive adequate prenatal care vary by source of prenatal care payment or by location of service delivery?

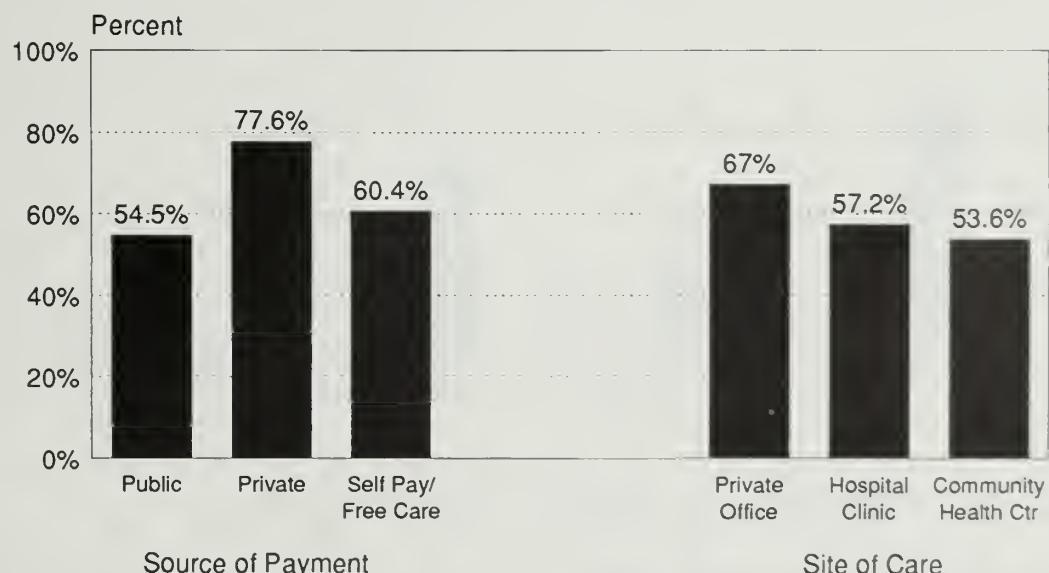
The proportion of mothers who received adequate prenatal care differed by source of prenatal care payment. 77.6% of Hispanic mothers whose prenatal care was paid for through private sources received adequate prenatal care compared to 54.5% of Hispanic mothers whose prenatal care was paid for publicly.

67.0% of Hispanic mothers who received their prenatal care in private physicians' offices received adequate prenatal care compared to 57.2% of Hispanic mothers who received their prenatal care at a hospital clinic, and 53.6% of Hispanic mothers who received their care at a community health center. See Chapter 3, Table 13 for a complete description of adequacy of care by prenatal source of payment and site of care.

*Prenatal Care Utilization,
Payment for Prenatal Care,
Site of Prenatal Care*

Figure 18.

Proportion of Hispanic Mothers with Adequate* Prenatal Care Utilization: Source of Payment and Site of Care



*Based on births where adequacy is known
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

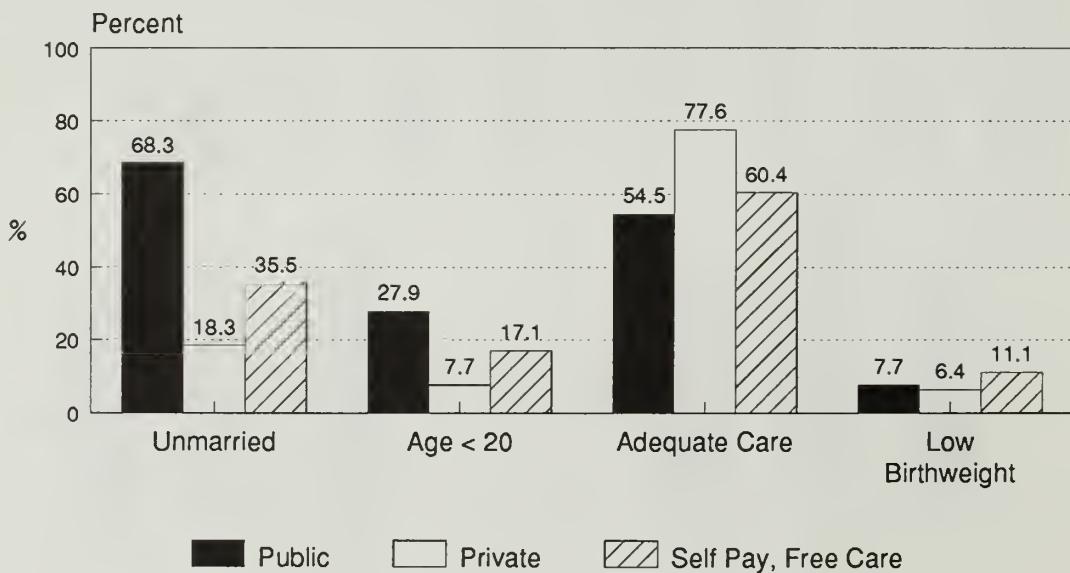
How do marital status, age, adequacy of prenatal care and low birthweight differ for Hispanic mothers by prenatal care source of payment?

**Payment for Prenatal Care
and Mother's Characteristics**

Hispanic mothers whose prenatal care was paid for through public sources differ on several important characteristics from those whose prenatal care was paid for privately. Mothers whose care was financed publicly were more often unmarried (68.3%) than women whose prenatal care was financed privately (18.3%). Mothers with publicly financed prenatal care were almost four times more likely to be teenagers (27.9% vs. 7.7%), less likely to receive adequate prenatal care (54.5% vs. 77.6%), and had a slightly higher proportion of low birthweight deliveries (7.7% vs. 6.4%).

Figure 19.

**Selected Characteristics
of Hispanic Mothers
by Payment for Prenatal Care**



Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

CHAPTER THREE:

STATEWIDE TABLES

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF MATERNAL AND PERINATAL CHARACTERISTICS
BY RACE/ETHNICITY
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	Total Births	Low Birthweight	Maternal Characteristics				Prenatal Care		
			Age < 20 years	Unmarried	Less than 8 years Education	Non-USA Mainland Born	Adequate	Site: Hospital Clinic	Insurance: Public
	Number	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State Total	124 939	6.4	8.3	20.5	2.4	15.3	78.3	12.2	22.9
Hispanic	8 145	7.7	21.7	52.9	9.2	73.1	61.0	45.0	67.1
Puerto Rican	5 098	8.5	27.8	63.6	8.4	68.1	58.0	51.0	77.5
Dominican	1 022	6.4	10.3	38.3	8.1	91.8	61.9	44.9	62.9
Central American	717	7.0	12.1	41.5	21.1	85.2	65.6	33.1	48.5
South American	632	6.0	5.2	21.4	6.7	94.0	67.7	30.4	38.3
Mexican	184	5.4	15.2	27.2	12.1	43.5	66.7	13.6	34.6
Cuban	162	*	9.3	24.1	*	70.2	78.2	21.7	30.6
Other Hispanic	330	7.6	25.0	46.4	4.9	43.9	69.4	34.9	52.6
White Non-Hispanic	102 282	5.5	6.5	14.7	1.1	6.5	81.4	7.1	16.2
Black Non-Hispanic	8 724	12.8	17.6	58.9	4.0	30.4	60.6	35.7	54.0
Other	3 960	7.1	6.8	17.0	21.1	85.9	67.9	22.9	35.5

*. Percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

¹ Medicaid, Healthy Start, Medicare, Other Government, Workers' Compensation.

TABLE 2. TEN CITIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF HISPANIC BIRTHS
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	Total	Race/Ethnic Groups								Hispanics									
		White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Other		Total Hispanic		Puerto Rican		Dominican		Central American		Other Hispanic			
		#	#	% ²	#	#	% ²	#	#	% ²	#	#	% ³	#	#	% ³	#	#	% ³
State Total	124 939	102282	81.9	8 724	7.0	3 960	3.2	8 145	6.5	5 098	62.6	1 022	12.5	717	8.8	1 308	16.1		
Boston ¹	13 934	5 561	40.6	5 104	36.6	882	6.3	1 979	14.2	1 022	51.6	324	16.4	294	14.9	339	17.1		
Lawrence	2 299	1 072	46.6	33	1.4	80	3.5	988	43.0	522	52.8	392	39.7	14	1.4	60	6.0		
Springfield	4 121	2 206	53.5	924	22.4	59	1.4	906	22.0	846	93.4	7	0.8	13	1.4	40	4.4		
Holyoke	1 339	625	46.7	40	3.0	16	1.2	653	48.8	632	96.8	*	*	*	*	15	2.3		
Worcester	3 894	3 089	79.3	182	4.7	118	3.0	458	11.8	379	82.8	18	3.9	6	1.3	55	12.0		
Lowell	2 905	2 034	70.0	55	1.9	419	14.4	374	12.9	321	85.8	*	*	9	2.4	40	10.7		
Chelsea	758	352	46.4	30	4.0	83	11.0	277	36.5	163	58.8	9	3.2	65	23.5	40	14.4		
Lynn	2 220	1 632	73.5	182	8.2	118	5.3	193	8.7	65	33.7	85	44.0	14	7.3	29	15.1		
Cambridge	1 656	1 027	62.0	280	16.9	148	8.9	167	10.1	62	37.1	17	10.2	42	25.2	46	27.5		
New Bedford	2 281	1 897	83.2	216	9.5	17	0.7	151	6.6	132	87.4	6	4.0	*	*	12	7.9		
Other Cities	89 532	82 787	92.5	1 678	1.9	2 020	2.3	1 999	2.2	954	47.7	157	7.9	256	12.8	632	31.6		

* Numbers and percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

¹ Order by number of Hispanic births.² Percent of all births within each hospital.³ Percent of Hispanic births within each hospital.TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY FOR
MATERNITY HOSPITALS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF HISPANIC BIRTHS
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

Hospitals	Total	Race/Ethnic Groups								Hispanics									
		White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Other		Total Hispanic		Puerto Rican		Dominican		Central American		Other Hispanic			
		#	#	% ¹	#	#	% ¹	#	#	% ¹	#	#	% ²	#	#	% ²	#	#	% ²
Brigham & Women's	14 337	9 912	69.1	2 087	14.6	617	4.3	1 333	9.3	668	50.1	270	20.3	120	9.0	275	20.6		
Bay State	8 285	5 917	71.4	966	11.7	101	1.2	1 238	14.9	1 144	92.4	10	0.8	19	1.5	65	5.3		
Lawrence General	2 261	1 272	56.3	18	0.8	84	3.7	715	31.6	378	52.9	285	39.9	10	1.4	42	5.9		
Boston City	2 545	357	14.0	1 679	66.0	56	2.2	450	17.7	236	52.4	36	8.0	108	24.0	70	15.6		
Providence	2 029	1 529	75.4	30	1.5	21	1.0	443	21.8	424	95.7	*	*	5	1.1	11	2.5		
Lowell General	3 268	2 436	74.5	43	1.3	406	12.4	360	11.0	303	84.2	9	2.5	8	2.2	40	11.1		
Worcester Memor.	4 748	4 211	88.7	124	2.6	72	1.5	319	6.7	257	80.6	11	3.5	10	3.1	41	12.9		
St. Elizabeth's	1 766	1 073	60.8	153	8.7	235	13.3	305	17.3	117	38.4	6	2.0	95	31.2	87	28.5		
Bon Secours ³	1 168	854	73.1	15	1.3	22	1.9	277	23.7	150	54.2	102	36.8	*	*	22	7.9		
Beth Israel	6 629	4 542	68.5	1 032	15.6	641	9.7	272	4.1	98	36.0	24	8.8	53	19.5	97	35.7		
St. Margaret's	5 107	3 807	74.5	778	15.2	168	3.3	268	5.3	165	61.6	32	11.9	29	10.8	42	15.7		
Other Hospitals	72 796	66 372	91.2	1 799	2.5	1 537	2.3	2 165	3.0	1 158	53.5	234	10.8	257	11.9	516	23.9		

* Numbers and percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

¹ Percent of total births within each hospital.² Percent of total Hispanic births within each hospital.³ October 1988, name changed to Holy Family Hospital and Medical Center.

TABLE 4. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHERS BY RACE/ETHNICITY
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	AGE (IN YEARS)																			
	< 15		15		16		17		18		19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
State Total	142	0.1	491	0.4	1159	0.9	1927	1.5	2878	2.3	3790	3.0	27727	22.2	42058	33.7	32171	25.8	12420	10.0
Hispanic	46	0.5	117	1.4	266	3.3	355	4.4	446	5.5	536	6.6	2 910	35.8	1 966	24.2	1 023	12.6	459	5.6
Puerto Rican	35	0.7	92	1.8	225	4.4	299	5.9	358	7.0	408	8.0	1 953	38.4	1 084	21.3	443	8.7	191	3.8
Dominican	*	*	8	0.8	14	1.4	18	1.8	21	2.1	39	3.8	351	34.4	281	27.6	206	20.2	76	7.4
Central American	*	*	7	1.0	7	1.0	11	1.5	18	2.5	42	5.9	248	34.6	213	29.7	111	15.5	58	8.1
South American	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	1.4	14	2.2	169	26.7	211	33.4	146	23.1	73	11.6
Mexican	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	2.7	12	6.5	6	3.3	55	29.9	46	25.0	41	22.3
Cuban	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	5	3.1	*	*	46	28.4	45	27.8	38	23.5	18	11.1
Other Hispanic	*	*	*	*	12	3.6	15	4.6	23	7.0	24	7.3	88	26.8	86	26.2	43	13.1	29	8.3
White Non-Hispanic	40	0.0	232	0.3	617	0.6	1171	1.2	1956	1.9	2622	2.6	21060	20.6	35769	35.0	28081	27.1	10650	10.4
Black Non-Hispanic	44	0.5	119	1.4	215	2.5	309	3.5	363	4.2	481	5.5	2 658	30.5	2 375	27.2	1 496	17.2	657	7.5
Asian	7	0.2	11	0.3	32	0.8	59	1.5	61	1.5	100	2.5	722	18.6	1 367	34.6	1 101	27.8	495	12.5

* Numbers and percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

Percent based on total in race/ethnic group.

TABLE 5. MATERNAL RISK CHARACTERISTICS AND ADVERSE BIRTH OUTCOMES BY RACE/ETHNICITY
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Other	Total Hispanic	Puerto Rican	Dominican	Central American	Other Hispanic
RISK CHARACTERISTICS								
Unmarried	% #	14.7 14 966	58.9 5 126	17.0 669	52.9 4 296	63.6 3 231	38.3 391	41.5 297
Smoking	% #	18.1 18 551	12.0 1 044	4.5 178	11.0 899	14.3 731	3.0 31	4.0 29
Parity > 3	% #	6.3 6 399	12.1 1 056	10.3 406	11.8 962	13.6 695	8.6 88	10.7 77
Late or No Prenatal Care ²	% #	13.4 13 748	32.9 2 872	25.4 1 006	29.4 2 398	32.8 1 672	21.8 223	26.9 193
Conditions of Labor ³	% #	14.3 14 579	14.2 1 237	9.3 368	14.5 1 183	15.3 781	13.0 133	12.1 87
Not Breastfeeding	% #	45.8 45 843	54.0 4 647	51.6 1 996	49.1 3 899	59.1 2 939	32.1 314	33.9 239
ADVERSE OUTCOMES								
Gestation < 37 Weeks	% #	5.2 5 318	10.7 933	7.5 296	8.9 721	9.7 492	8.5 87	8.0 57
Low Birthweight	% #	5.5 5 570	12.8 1 112	7.1 282	7.7 624	8.5 433	6.4 65	7.0 50
Apgar < 6 ⁴	% #	1.5 1 538	3.3 289	2.2 88	2.1 171	2.1 108	2.1 21	2.5 18
								1.8 24

* Numbers and percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

¹ Percent based on total in race/ethnic group.

² Onset of prenatal care between 4th and 9th months of pregnancy, or no prenatal care.

³ One or more of these conditions: preterm labor, preeclampsia, prolonged pregnancy, premature labor.

⁴ 5-minute Apgar Score.

TABLE 6. MATERNAL EDUCATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	Less than 8th Grade	8 - 11th Grade	12th Grade or more
	%	%	%
State Total	2.4	13.9	83.6
Hispanic	9.2	39.8	51.1
Puerto Rican	8.4	48.5	43.0
Dominican	8.1	28.5	63.4
Central American	21.1	24.6	54.3
South American	6.7	18.3	75.0
Mexican	12.1	18.8	69.1
Cuban	*	17.1	82.3
Other Hispanic	4.9	31.8	63.3
White Non-Hispanic	1.1	10.8	88.1
Black Non-Hispanic	4.0	26.2	69.8
Other	21.1	17.7	61.2

* Percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

TABLE 7. PLACE OF BIRTH FOR HISPANIC MOTHERS
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	Total Births		Puerto Rico		Dominican Republic		Central America		South America		Mexico		Cuba		Other Hispanic	
	#	%	#	% ¹	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-USA Mainland Born	5 948	100	3 470	58.3	936	15.7	609	10.2	594	10.0	80	1.3	113	1.9	144	2.4
USA Mainland Born	2 190	100	1 626	74.3	84	3.8	106	4.8	38	1.7	104	4.8	48	2.2	184	8.4

* Numbers and percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

¹ Percents based on Row Total, i.e., either Non-USA Mainland Born or USA Mainland Born.TABLE 8. RISK CHARACTERISTICS AND ADVERSE BIRTH OUTCOMES FOR HISPANIC MOTHERS
BY PLACE OF BIRTH
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	Puerto Rican		Dominican		Central American		Other Hispanic		
	NMB ¹	MB ¹	NMB	MB	NMB	MB	NMB	MB	
RISK CHARACTERISTICS									
< 20 years	% ²	21.9	40.5	7.7	38.1	9.7	26.4	7.3	23.8
	#	759	658	72	32	59	28	68	89
Unmarried	%	61.6	68.0	37.3	51.2	41.4	41.5	23.3	42.2
	#	2 130	1 100	348	43	251	44	217	158
< 8 years	%	9.7	5.9	8.7	*	24.4	*	7.7	2.7
Education	#	319	93	66	*	144	*	69	10
Smoking	%	11.9	19.5	2.7	7.1	1.6	17.9	5.2	16.0
	#	414	317	25	6	10	19	48	60
Parity > 3	%	16.0	8.7	8.8	7.1	12.2	*	7.7	8.0
	#	554	141	82	6	74	*	72	30
Late or No Prenatal Care ³	%	32.0	34.5	21.4	26.2	27.9	20.8	23.6	24.1
	#	1 110	561	200	22	170	22	220	90
Conditions of Labor ⁴	%	15.4	15.1	13.7	6.0	11.7	15.1	15.0	11.2
	#	534	246	128	5	71	16	140	42
Not Breastfeeding	%	57.2	63.1	31.5	38.3	30.2	55.8	26.7	43.5
	#	1 935	1 003	282	31	181	58	245	161
ADVERSE OUTCOMES									
Gestation < 37 Weeks	%	9.8	9.2	8.1	11.9	8.1	7.6	6.8	5.9
	#	341	150	76	10	49	8	63	22
Low Birthweight	%	8.3	8.9	6.0	9.5	7.1	6.6	5.7	5.6
	#	287	145	56	8	43	7	53	21
Apgar < 6 ⁵	%	2.4	1.5	1.7	*	2.5	*	1.5	1.9
	#	82	25	16	*	15	*	14	7

* Numbers and percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

¹ NMB: Non-USA Mainland Born; MB: USA Mainland Born.² Percents based on Column Total, i.e., either Non-USA Mainland Born or USA Mainland Born.³ Onset of prenatal care between 4th and 9th months of pregnancy, or no prenatal care.⁴ One or more of these conditions: preterm labor, preeclampsia, prolonged pregnancy or premature labor.⁵ 5-minute Apgar score.

TABLE 9. METHOD OF DELIVERY BY RACE/ETHNICITY
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	Total Births	Spontaneous	Primary C-Section	Repeat C-Section	Forceps	Vaginal After Prior C-Section	Other
	Number	% ¹	%	%	%	%	%
State Total	118 958	66.1	15.3	9.0	8.4	1.0	0.2
Hispanic	7 705	69.0	13.7	9.2	6.9	1.0	0.2
Puerto Rican	4 856	69.8	12.6	9.7	6.9	0.9	0.1
Dominican	921	67.5	15.9	10.4	5.3	0.8	*
Central American	685	72.1	14.7	5.6	6.3	1.0	*
South American	596	64.4	17.1	8.2	3.1	1.9	*
Mexican	177	67.2	12.4	7.9	9.6	*	*
Cuban	157	61.8	19.8	7.6	8.9	*	0
Other Hispanic	313	69.0	14.4	8.6	7.7	0	*
White Non-Hispanic	98 032	65.4	15.5	9.2	8.8	1.0	0.2
Black Non-Hispanic	7 988	69.2	16.3	7.8	5.4	1.1	0.2
Other	3 730	72.6	13.0	5.9	7.5	0.9	0.2

* Percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

¹ Percents based on total in race/ethnic group.TABLE 10. ADEQUACY OF PRENATAL CARE UTILIZATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	Adequate ¹	Intermediate	Inadequate or None	Unknown
	% ²	%	%	%
State Total	75.2	17.2	3.7	3.9
Hispanic	57.9	29.1	8.0	5.1
Puerto Rican	55.3	30.8	9.2	4.7
Dominican	58.6	29.5	6.7	5.3
Central American	60.7	26.2	5.6	7.5
South American	64.6	26.1	4.7	4.6
Mexican	62.0	21.7	9.2	7.1
Cuban	72.8	16.1	4.3	6.8
Other Hispanic	66.7	23.9	5.5	3.9
White Non-Hispanic	79.0	15.3	2.7	3.0
Black Non-Hispanic	56.4	26.5	10.1	7.0
Other	63.7	23.3	6.8	6.2

* Percents based on less than 5 are not calculated.

¹ Percent adequate may differ from Table 1 because unknowns are included.² Percents based on total in the race/ethnic group.

TABLE 11. SOURCE OF PRENATAL CARE PAYMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	Total Births	Private ¹	Medicaid	Healthy Start	Other Government ²	Self Pay & Free Care ³	Other Insurance
	Number	% ⁴	%	%	%	%	%
State Total	121 255	71.8	16.3	4.9	1.8	3.0	2.2
Hispanic	8 031	27.7	56.8	7.8	2.5	3.6	1.6
Puerto Rican	5 030	19.3	72.1	3.5	1.9	2.0	1.3
Dominican	1 005	28.7	51.6	7.2	4.1	6.3	2.2
Central American	703	42.7	19.4	25.9	3.3	6.8	2.0
South American	627	52.0	14.8	21.2	2.2	7.3	2.4
Mexican	182	57.7	15.4	13.7	5.5	7.1	*
Cuban	157	61.8	19.8	7.6	3.2	3.8	3.8
Other Hispanic	327	41.9	40.7	7.6	4.3	3.7	1.8
White Non-Hispanic	99 867	78.7	10.6	4.1	1.6	2.9	2.2
Black Non-Hispanic	8 558	40.3	40.3	10.5	3.1	3.6	2.2
Other	3 851	57.9	25.9	6.4	3.2	3.8	2.8

* Percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

¹ Private: Blue Cross, Commercial Insurer, Health Maintenance Organization.² Other Government: Workers' Compensation, Medicare, Other.³ Self Pay & Free Care: includes uncompensated care.⁴ Percents based on total in race/ethnic group.TABLE 12. SITE OF PRENATAL CARE BY RACE/ETHNICITY
Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	Total Births	Private	Hospital Clinic	Health Maintenance Organization	Community Health Center	Other
	Number	% ¹	%	%	%	%
State Total	121 750	72.4	12.2	8.6	5.7	1.1
Hispanic	8 043	32.1	45.0	5.5	15.9	1.6
Puerto Rican	5 037	28.3	51.0	4.7	14.6	1.5
Dominican	1 006	30.9	44.9	4.8	17.4	2.0
Central American	704	30.8	33.1	6.8	28.3	1.0
South American	628	44.8	30.4	8.1	14.8	1.9
Mexican	184	59.2	13.6	10.9	14.1	*
Cuban	157	54.8	21.7	10.2	11.5	*
Other Hispanic	327	47.4	34.9	6.7	9.5	1.5
White Non-Hispanic	100 306	80.2	7.1	8.6	3.2	0.9
Black Non-Hispanic	8 556	31.5	35.7	11.4	19.8	1.5
Other	3 881	48.8	22.9	9.3	17.6	1.4

* Percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

¹ Percents based on total in race/ethnic group.

TABLE 13. PROPORTION OF MOTHERS WITH ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE UTILIZATION
 FOR SELECTED SOURCES OF PAYMENT AND SITES OF CARE
 Massachusetts: July 1986 - December 1987

	Prenatal Care Source of Payment						Prenatal Site of Care					
	Public		Private ²		Self Pay & Free Care ³		Private		Hospital Clinic		Community Health Center	
	#	% ⁴	#	% ⁴	#	% ⁴	#	% ⁵	#	% ⁵	#	% ⁵
Total Births	15066	57.0	72733	65.6	2309	65.6	70557	82.1	8334	59.3	3768	59.5
Hispanic	2793	54.5	1665	77.6	166	60.4	1664	67.0	1979	57.2	632	53.4
Puerto Rican	1996	53.7	716	75.8	58	59.2	849	61.9	1363	55.2	379	54.3
Dominican	340	56.6	203	73.6	41	67.2	184	62.6	272	62.8	89	54.9
Central American	180	57.7	222	77.6	24	54.5	161	76.7	140	64.8	86	48.9
South American	127	56.0	246	79.1	26	59.1	207	75.5	107	60.4	46	52.3
Mexican	30	52.6	81	81.8	*	*	80	76.9	10	43.5	*	*
Cuban	28	63.6	81	88.0	5	100.0	70	85.4	21	70.0	10	62.5
Other Hispanic	92	55.8	116	87.2	9	81.8	113	75.8	66	58.9	18	66.7
White Non-Hispanic	9363	60.3	66430	86.5	1905	68.1	65313	83.1	4352	63.9	1982	66.3
Black Non-Hispanic	2173	50.5	2509	76.3	132	47.1	1810	69.4	1538	54.1	708	46.8
Other	596	47.1	1747	81.6	85	64.9	1398	76.8	387	46.5	391	64.7

* Numbers and percents based on fewer than 5 are not calculated.

¹ Public: Medicaid, Healthy Start, Medicare, Other Government, Workers' Compensation.

² Private: Blue Cross, Commercial Insurers, Health Maintenance Organization.

³ Includes uncompensated care.

⁴ Percent of women of a specific national origin in each payment group who received adequate prenatal care.

⁵ Percent of women of a specific national origin at each site of care who received adequate prenatal care.

APPENDICES

Glossary

Adequacy of Prenatal Care

Based on the Kessner Index, prenatal care is classified into five categories (adequate, intermediate, inadequate, no prenatal care, and unknown). It is based upon trimester in which prenatal care began and the number of prenatal visits. The classification scheme is as follows:

CATEGORY	TRIMESTER CARE BEGAN	NUMBER OF VISITS
Adequate	1	9 or more
Intermediate	1	5 - 8
	2	5 or more
Inadequate	1	1 - 4
	2	1 - 4
	3	1 or more
No Prenatal Care	-	0
Unknown	unknown	unknown

This classification is adjusted for gestational age to allow for proper classification of premature births.

Apgar Score

This is a general measure of physical condition of the newborn infant. It is performed two times at 1 minute and 5 minutes after birth. The infant is given a score between 0 (poor) and 2 (good) on five items: heart rate, respiration, muscle tone, reflex response, and color. The total on these five items makes up the summed Apgar score.

Birthweight

Birthweight is the weight of an infant recorded at the time of delivery. Birthweight may be recorded in either pounds/ounces or grams.

Normal birthweight: An infant's birthweight of more than 2,500 grams or 5.5 lbs.

Low birthweight (LBW): An infant's birthweight of less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 lbs.

Very low birthweight (VLBW): An infant's birthweight of less than 1,500 grams or 3.3 lbs.

Caesarean Section or C-Section

Primary: A mother's first occurrence of a caesarean section delivery.

Repeat: A caesarean delivery which has been preceded by at least one other caesarean delivery.

Ethnicity

One of 38 codes indicating ancestry from the Parental Information Form. For data presented in this publication, ethnicity is that reported by the infant's mother.

Hispanic: A mother is considered Hispanic if she indicates 'Hispanic' as her race or indicates one of these groups for ethnicity: Puerto Rican, Dominican, Cuban, or Mexican. Persons who characterize their ancestry as Central American, South American, or from another Spanish-speaking country are classified as Hispanic as well.

Hispanic subgroup: One of seven groups of Hispanic ethnicity: Puerto Rican, Dominican, Cuban, Mexican, Central American, South American, or Other Hispanic.

Gestational Age

The length of time a fetus is in utero before birth. Average gestational age is between 37 weeks and 42 weeks.

Healthy Start

A Massachusetts-funded program providing services and financing for prenatal care and delivery to low-income pregnant women.

Non-USA Mainland Born

Born outside of the continental United States. For example, women born in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are non-USA mainland born.

Parity

The number of live births, including the present birth.

Race

One of six codes indicating race from the Parental Information Form: White, Black, Asian Indian, other Asian, American Indian, and Other. For data presented in this publication, race is that reported by the infant's mother.

Race/ethnicity: Data on race and ethnicity for each parent were available in June 1986, by using the new birth certificate implemented on June 1, 1986. Race/ethnicity categories are assigned on the basis of the cross classification of the 38 ethnicity and six race codes. The major effect of this modification is the more precise specification of Hispanic ethnicity, resulting in a decrease in births previously classified as births to white mothers and an increase in Hispanic births.

Race subgroup: One of four race/ethnic groups - White non-Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic, Hispanic, or Other (includes Asian Indian, other Asian, American Indian, and Other).

Resident Birth

The usual place of residence as reported by the mother. An infant's residence is considered to be that of the mother. In Massachusetts, a resident is a person with a permanent address in one of the 351 cities or towns. Vital statistics data may be presented either in terms of residence or occurrence. Resident data include all events which occur to residents of the Commonwealth, wherever they occur. Occurrence data include all events which occur within the state, including those which occur to non-residents. All data in this publication are resident data. There is an interstate exchange agreement among the 50 states and Canada which provides for exchange of copies of birth and death records. These records are used for statistical purposes only, and allow each state or province to track the births and deaths of its residents.

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Maternity Hospitals in Massachusetts

Addison Gilbert	Gloucester
Anna Jaques	Newburyport
Bay State Medical Center	Springfield
Berkshire Medical Center	Pittsfield
Beth Israel	Boston
Beverly	Beverly
Bon Secours ¹	Methuen
Boston City	Boston
Brigham & Women's	Boston
Brockton	Brockton
Burbank	Fitchburg
Cambridge City	Cambridge
Cape Cod	Barnstable
Charlton Memorial	Fall River
Cooley Dickenson	Northampton
Emerson	Concord
Fairview	Great Barrington
Falmouth	Falmouth
Framingham Union	Framingham
Franklin County Public	Greenfield
Goddard Memorial	Stoughton
Harrington Memorial	Southbridge
Haverhill Municipal	Haverhill
Henry Heywood Memorial	Gardner
Hunt Memorial	Danvers
Jordan	Plymouth
Lawrence General	Lawrence
Leominster	Leominster
Leonard Morse	Natick
Lowell General	Lowell
Lynn	Lynn
Malden	Malden
Martha's Vineyard	Oak Bluffs
Mary Lane	Ware
Melrose-Wakefield	Melrose
Milford-Whitinsville	Milford
Morton	Tauton
Mount Auburn	Cambridge
Nantucket Cottage	Nantucket
New England Memorial	Stoneham
Newton-Wellesley	Newton
North Adams Regional	North Adams
Norwood	Norwood
Providence	Holyoke
Quincy City	Quincy
Salem	Salem
South Shore	Weymouth
St. Elizabeth's	Boston
St. Joseph's	Lowell
St. Luke's	New Bedford
St. Margaret's	Boston
St. Vincent's	Worcester
Sturdy Memorial	Attleboro
Tobey	Wareham
Waltham	Waltham
Worcester Hahnemann	Worcester
Worcester Memorial	Worcester

¹In October 1988, the name of this facility was changed to Holy Family Hospital and Medical Center.

1 RECORD NUMBER

256095

1A. CERTIFICATE NUMBER
(OPH USE ONLY)

2. FACILITY NUMBER

125M FORM R-34/87-817221

C H I L D	3C. COUNTY	PLACE OF BIRTH 3. CITY/TOWN	The Commonwealth of Massachusetts DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH REGISTRY OF VITAL RECORDS AND STATISTICS STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH				3D. CITY/TOWN MAKING RETURN 3E. REGISTERED NUMBER
	3A. FACILITY NAME—IF NOT IN FACILITY, NUMBER AND STREET						
M O T H E R	NAME	4A. FIRST	4B. MIDDLE	4C. LAST			
	5. SEX	6A. PLURALITY (Specify Single, Twin, etc.)	6B. BIRTH ORDER (if not single, Specify Order First, Second, etc.)	7. TIME	M	8. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year)	
F A T H E R	NAME	9A. FIRST	9B. MIDDLE	9C. LAST	9D. SURNAME AT MOTHER'S BIRTH		
	BIRTHPLACE	10A. CITY/TOWN	10B. STATE/COUNTRY				11. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day Year)
I N F O R M A N T	RESIDENCE	12A. NUMBER AND STREET (Do not use mailing address)	12B. CITY/TOWN	12C. COUNTY	12D. STATE	12E. ZIP CODE	
	NAME	13A. FIRST	13B. MIDDLE	13C. LAST			
C E R T I F I E R	BIRTHPLACE	14A. CITY/TOWN	14B. STATE/COUNTRY			15. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day Year)	
	16A. I (WE) CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION APPEARING ABOVE IS TRUE AND CORRECT (Signatures(s))				16B. RELATIONSHIP		
16C. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day Year)	16D. MAILING ADDRESS (if different from item #12 above)	NUMBER AND STREET	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE		
17A. TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> AT-BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> POST-NATAL <input type="checkbox"/> CERTIFIER ONLY	17B. TITLE <input type="checkbox"/> MD/DO <input type="checkbox"/> CNM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH. RN <input type="checkbox"/> MIDWIFE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER						
17C. SIGNATURE	17D. TYPE OR PRINT NAME (CH 46, SEC 3&9)		17E. LICENSE NUMBER				
17F. NO. & STREET	17G. CITY/TOWN	17H. STATE	17I. ZIP CODE	17J. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year)			
18. DATE OF RECORD (Month, Day, Year)	19. SUPPLEMENT FILED (Month, Day, Year)	20. CLERK/REGISTRAR					
21. CLERK/REGISTRAR DPH USE ONLY		NOT A LEGAL RECORD					

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION — CHAPTER 111 SECTION 24B AS AMENDED — PHYSICIAN TO COMPLETE ITEMS IN RED WITHIN 24 HOURS (CHAP. 46 SEC. 3)

M O T H E R	23A. OCCUPATION PAST YEAR	23B. INDUSTRY PAST YEAR	24A. RACE <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Amer. Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	24B. ANCESTRY	25 EDUCATION A. Elem/Sec. (0-12) <input type="checkbox"/> B. College (0-4.5+)
F A T H E R	26A. OCCUPATION PAST YEAR	26B. INDUSTRY PAST YEAR	27A. RACE <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Amer. Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	27B. ANCESTRY	28 EDUCATION A. Elem/Sec. (0-12) <input type="checkbox"/> B. College (0-4.5+)
PREGNANCY HISTORY		29. PRIOR LIVE BIRTHS A. NOW LIVING B. BORN LIVE-NOW DEAD C. DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH (Month, Day, Year)	30. TERMINATIONS A. BEFORE 20 WKS B. 20 WKS OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE	DATE LAST TERMINATION (Month, Day, Year)	
(Complete All Sections)					
31. DATE LAST MENSES BEGAN (Month, Day, Year)		32. MONTH OF PREGNANT CARE BEGAN (First, Second, etc.)	33. TOTAL NUMBER PREGNANT VISITS <input type="checkbox"/> NONE	34A. TYPE OF PRACTITIONER PROVIDING PREGNANT CARE <input type="checkbox"/> MD/DO <input type="checkbox"/> PA <input type="checkbox"/> NP <input type="checkbox"/> CNM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RN <input type="checkbox"/> MIDWIFE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)	
34B. SITE OF PREGNANT CARE <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE <input type="checkbox"/> HOSP CLINIC <input type="checkbox"/> HMO <input type="checkbox"/> CHC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		34C. PREGNANT CARE METHOD OF PAYMENT <input type="checkbox"/> BLUE CROSS <input type="checkbox"/> COMM INS <input type="checkbox"/> HMO <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAID <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICARE <input type="checkbox"/> HEALTHY START <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER GOVT <input type="checkbox"/> WORK COMP <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-PAY <input type="checkbox"/> FREE CARE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)	35A. ALCOHOL	35B. TOBACCO	
35C. OTHER CONCURRENT CONDITIONS (Separate by commas—Include up to 8 items)					
36. METHOD OF DELIVERY <input type="checkbox"/> VAGINAL AFTER PRIOR C-SECTION <input type="checkbox"/> FORCEPS/ VACUUM <input type="checkbox"/> SPONTANEOUS		PRIMARY C-SECTION <input type="checkbox"/> REPEAT C-SECTION <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)			
37. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR (Separate by commas—Include up to 10 items)			38. OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES (Separate by commas—Include up to 10 items)		
39. DELIVERY METHOD OF PAYMENT <input type="checkbox"/> BLUE CROSS <input type="checkbox"/> COMM INS <input type="checkbox"/> HMO <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAID <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICARE <input type="checkbox"/> HEALTHY START <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER GOVT <input type="checkbox"/> WORK COMP <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-PAY <input type="checkbox"/> FREE CARE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)			40. BIRTHWEIGHT LBS OZ. OR GRAMS		
41. APGAR SCORE (0-10) A 1 Minute B 5 Minute		42. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS (Include up to 5 items)		43. CONDITIONS OF NEWBORN (Include up to 5 items)	
44. AT TIME OF THIS REPORT, CHILD IS <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD		45. IS MOTHER MARRIED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		46. IS MOTHER BREASTFEEDING? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	

